The New-York Times.

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EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE KANGAROO

DETAILS FOUR DAYS LATER.

Adjustment of the Franco-Portuguese Difficulty.

THE WABASH AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

A New British Treaty with Japan.

LATER FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

Cotton at a Decline—Breadstuffs Unsteady—Consols 98 1-4@98 3-8.

The screw-steamship *Kangaroo*, Captain Jeffrey, from Liverpool at noon of Oct. 27, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

Her advices to the 26th have been briefly anticipated by the *Circassian* at St. Johns.

We add the particulars, and full advices to the 27th.

The Hamburg American Steam Company had reinforced their fleet of steamers by the purchase of the steamers *Petropolis* and *Teutonia* from the late Brazil Steam Company. The price of the two vessels was 600,000 marks banco—being less than the *Austria* cost and was insured for. The name of the *Petropolis* had been changed to the *Bavaria*, and she would sail from Southampton to New-York on the 4th of November. The *Teutonia* will not be put on the station till the Spring. A subscription was being organized in Hamburg to present the French and Norwegian Captains with an appropriate souvenir for their exertions in saving the lives of so many of the passengers and crew of the *Austria*.

A magnificent steamship, the *Weser*, of 3,500 tons, and built for the North German Lloyds, and intended to trade with goods and passengers between New-York and Bremen, was launched at Shields on the 26th. She is a noble specimen of naval architecture, and does credit to the Tyne builders. She has accommodation for 700 passengers and crew, and also for 1,000 tons of goods.

The break in the submarine cable between Dover and Calais was expected to be repaired by the 1st of November. Communication between the two countries was maintained by the line between Dover and Ostend.

The Duc of Malakoff and his bride were expected to be invited to Windsor Castle.

Several Parliamentary elections in England to fill vacancies had resulted in favor of the liberals. A vacancy had also occurred in the representation of Manchester by the death of Sir John Potter.

The Conference of the Evangelical Alliance was in session at Liverpool. The Rev. Dr. Patten, of New-York, was taking a prominent part in the proceedings.

The race for the Cambridgeshire stakes at Newmarket was won by *Eurydice*. Thirty-six horses ran, and the American mare *Prioress* came in about sixth.

The brig *Wingrave*, belonging to Mr. Hewison, of North Shields, was run down as she was proceeding on her voyage to London, and her crew of thirteen hands perished with her.

On the 25th and 26th of October Yarmouth was visited by a terrific gale of wind, occasioning the wreck of two vessels and the loss of seven lives. The vessels belonged to the same owner, a gentleman named Nell, who resides at Grimsby. The one called the *Queen* parted from her anchor in Yarmouth Roads on Monday night, and before this accident was discovered, and another anchor could be let go, she struck the ground nearly opposite the north battery, and about fifty or sixty yards from land. About 2 o'clock the next morning the master was washed from the deck, with his son, a child three years of age, in his arms, and drowned. The other persons on board consisted of the master's wife (who, with two of her children, was lashed in the lee shrouds,) the mate, and the cabin boy; and these were not rescued until past seven o'clock, and not until one of the children had died from exposure. The other vessel wrecked was known as the *Kingston*, and she grounded off Horsey on Tuesday morning. She first struck on an outer bank, but over this she soon beat, when she took the beach. Not a boat was launched, nor, it seems, was any effort made to save her crew. The master's wife, who was on board, was, like the wife of the master of the *Queen*, lashed in the rigging, but, fearful to relate, when brought ashore she was dead.

The Count A. de Melano, the Consul-general at London of the Republic of Nicaragua, has transmitted to the *Morning Star* a series of documents respecting the deplorable political condition of the country he represents. He remarks that all the evils represented in these papers arise from "the audacious attitude of the fillibusters, who are making active preparations for attempts of the most revolting barbarity." He remarks that "Government are very slow in taking protective measures to avoid the impending massacre of children, who are, at this very moment, uttering their last cry of alarm." He asks, "shall the most sacred laws of humanity be still much longer disregarded? Shall we soon be doomed to cry, It is too late?" He further says: "The hour is approaching, at a fearful pace, and the European Governments are laboring under a fatal delusion, when they believe in the least tendency of the Americans towards justice and equity."

A correspondent of a London paper who was present at the laying of the Atlantic cable, writes in glowing terms of the activity of the first lieutenant and commander of the *Gorgon*. He says: "The *Niagara* would not have reached Newfoundland with the end of the cable but for the *Gorgon*, as her compasses were at times 3½ points out, and the amount of cable remaining on her reaching Trinity Bay was only 72 miles, so that had not the direct line of the great arc been followed she could not possibly have landed the end. This will be evident to any one conversant with navigation."

Mr. Whitehouse writes to the directors of the Company that he believes the cable to be readily recoverable. A few days testing, guided by the experience gained during the manufacture and subsequent use of the cable, will, in all probability, enable him to ascertain this beyond doubt. Mr. Whitehouse then says:

"If the result of this examination be such as to satisfy my judgment, I shall then be prepared to make to the Company the following offer: I will undertake, at my own cost and at my own risk, to reopen communication with Newfoundland; and, further, to maintain it for a given number of years at a moderate per centage upon the gross receipts of the Company, this being payable so long only as the line shall be kept by me in good working order. I, therefore, request the Directors' permission for such examination of the cable as shall be necessary to enable me to make an offer in the terms above stated."

Another way of uniting England and America by the electric telegraph, says the London *Chronicle*, is now being organized. It is by an overland telegraph line passing across the Continent of Europe to Behring's Straits, with repeating stations at different distances. The entire length will be 8,000 miles, of which only 2,000 will be submerged, divided into lengths or stations, not exceeding 500 miles.

Orders had been sent to Brest to embark five Companies of Marines for China. They are to proceed to Canton, where, it is said, the French intend establishing themselves on the territory formally belonging to France.

Advices from the French manufacturing districts report rather less activity, except at Lyons, where all the manufactories and weavers were fully employed.

The French iron-masters were again complaining of the insufficient protection of their interests, to enable them to compete successfully against foreign iron.

Flour in Paris was dull and drooping. Wheat also was dull, but without much change in price. The Provincial Corn markets were rather lower.

The Spirit trade was perfectly inanimate, both in Paris and in the departments.

A circular is said to have been sent by the chief authorities in Paris to the French Custom-houses, stating that the decree admitting iron duty free under certain conditions, and which has expired, would not be renewed. The *Moniteur* had not, however, confirmed this.

The measure extending the tax 1d. per lb. on meat, and 2½d. per bottle on wine, to the suburbs of Paris, which have heretofore been exempt from the impost, was expected to create great discontent amongst the poorer classes residing there.

On the Paris Bourse, on the 26th ult., the 3 per cents. closed at 72.90—a slight decline—owing, it is said to the tone in which the *Moniteur* announced the settlement of the Portuguese difficulty.

A strange affair is narrated in the *Journal de Bruxelles*: "At 12½ o'clock on the night of the 2d inst., a loud explosion was heard in the College St. Michel, Rue des Ursulines, which is occupied by the Jesuits; and it turned out to have been occasioned by a fulminating bomb having been thrown at a window on the first story, and having struck the wall just beneath the window. By the explosion several panes of the windows on the first floor and an entire window opposite were broken. So loud was the explosion that all the neighborhood was thrown into great commotion. In addition to the bomb so flung one was picked up, which was made of coarse earthenware, covered with pasteboard, and containing gunpowder, while attached to it was a small bladder, which from the smell appears to have been filled with spirits of wine. Public rumor affirms that the object of the person who threw the bomb was to set fire to the College."

The Customs Conference, which was in session at Hanover, had at last resolved to abolish the transit dues in the States forming the Zollverein.

The Austrian Cabinet was said to be treating with the Turkish Government for the cession of a port in the Sea of Marmora to the Austrian Lloyds.

The Prince Regent had taken the oath prescribed by the Constitution, before both Houses, and the Parliamentary session was thereupon brought to a close.

The official journal at Madrid, *Espana*, had considered it necessary to deny the rumored project of an O'Donnell Dictatorship.

It was stated some time ago that the Government had resolved to postpone the projected expedition against the Riff pirates until after the conclusion of the Mexican affair; but the semi-official journals now state that the appointment of Lieutenant-General Prim to the command of an expedition has been definitely agreed to, and that the number of troops to be engaged in it is to be 12,000. In spite, however, of this very positive affirmation, a letter from a Ministerial source declares that "nothing whatever has been definitely settled on the subject" The steamer *Pizarro* had left Alicante with troops for Cuba.

The Constantinople correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 16th October, says:

"The fine American frigate *Wabash*, the arrival of which I noticed in my last, has caused no small excitement at the Porte, as well as among diplomatists. It seems no one was aware of the size of the vessel, and according to the wording of the application which was made at the Porte for her passage through the Dardanelles, a vessel of small size was expected. Of course size is a relative idea, and probably what is large at Stamboul may look small in New-York. As America is not a party to the treaty which favors 21 guns as the limit of the size of any man-of-war allowed to pass the Dardanelles, I don't know whose idea of large and small will ultimately prevail; in the meantime the frigate is the lioness of the *Golden Horn*, and unless the diplomatists resolve to sink her under the weight of their dispatches, I am afraid it will be rather difficult to move her out of the comfortable position which she occupies in the teeth of treaties and Ambassadors."

The Ambassadors of France, England, Russia, Austria, Prussia and Sardinia protested, as they considered the entrance of this 54-gun frigate into the Bosphorus a violation of the Treaty of Paris.

A Constantinople telegram, of the 16th, says: "The United States Legation obtained a firman to admit only a corvette. On the appearance of the *Wabash*, the Porte drew up a protest, a copy of which was sent to the Ambassadors of the great powers, and the American ship prepared to withdraw."

A message to the India House, dated Bombay Sept. 27, contains a few additional items of news.

The Gwalior rebels were still at Seronge, but it was thought that they would make an attempt to cross the Nerbudda, between Saugor and Bilsa.

A successful attack on a body of rebels numbering about 3,000, posted on an island of the Gogra, took place on the 19th of September. They were driven out of their intrenched position, with, it is reported, the loss of 1,000 killed. The artillery fire did great execution among the fugitives, and also sunk two boats laden with the enemy. Two of the rebel leaders are reported to be among the slain. The British loss was not severe.

The Bombay Presidency remained quiet.

The Calcutta mail of Sept. 22 had been telegraphed from Malta, but the advices generally were anticipated *via* Bombay.

An earthquake had been felt at Akyab.

The Calcutta produce market was active, but imports were dull. Freights were lower. Money abundant. Sterling Exchange, 2s. 0⅛d.@2s. 0⅜d.

At Madras the markets were dull. Tonnage was abundant, and freights low.

Hong Kong dates, by telegraph *via* Malta, are to the 11th of September.

No political news is given. Trade was dull. Exchange on London, 4s. 4d.@4s. 5d.

At Shanghae (Sept. 2) little was doing either in exports or imports. Silk was firm. Exchange, 5s. 11d. @6s. 0½d.

At Canton trade was stagnant.

At Macao (Sept. 9) there was a fair business doing in tea. Freights were tending downward.

At Foo Chow (Aug. 21) there was increased activity in tea.

At Singapore (Sept. 28) imports were active, and produce was in good demand. Exchanges, bank bills, six months, 4s. 4¾d.

The *Times* announces that Lord Elgin had made a satisfactory treaty with Japan, and had returned to Shanghae.

Difficulties between France and England.

A telegram dated Lisbon, Oct 25, says: "This morning, at 7 o'clock, the ship *Charles et Georges* was restored, and the captain (Rouxel) set at liberty. The exact amount of indemnity that Portugal has engaged to pay on the requisition of the French Government, is not yet fixed."

The indemnity from Portugal had, it was said, been reduced to 186,000 francs.

The *Moniteur* officially confirms the statement that the *Charles et Georges* had been restored and her captain liberated.

The Paris *Patrie* says the indemnity has been paid by Portugal without arbitration, but this requires confirmation.

The manner in which the question was settled had called forth the indignation of the English Press in general.

The *Times*, in a leader on the subject, says:

"Never was the voice of truth and justice more arrogantly overpowered by a mere superiority of physical force—never were the rights of a brave and independent nation more recklessly trampled upon—never was the understanding upon which the affairs of Europe, since the peace of 1815, have been conducted more entirely cast to the winds; for Portugal is left but to fold her arms and record her protest against the violence to which she has been forced to submit. For Europe, there remains a precedent fraught with danger." The *Times* inquires whether the English Government has exerted any moral influence in favor of Portugal, and says: "Have we interceded for her with our great ally? Have we strengthened her with the assurance of our approbation of the honorable course she has adopted, and promised her that in case of extremity we would not forget the duties imposed by our treaty obligations? She has done her duty; we should be glad of some proof that we have not been wanting in ours." The *Times* thinks a second most lamentable result of the affair is that France can no longer be counted upon as among those nations who are bent upon discouraging in every manner the continuance of the Slave-trade.

The *Daily News* says: "Portugal is entitled to the sympathy of all civilized Powers, and the censure of Europe will deservedly fall on the Emperor of the French and his Ministers."

The *News*, referring to the refusal of France to arbitrate, adds:

"And this course France has pursued in spite of and notwithstanding two considerations; First, that in a case of dispute not very dissimilar between Portugal and the United States relative to a ship called the *General Armstrong*, the differences on that occasion, which at one time threatened a rupture, were at last mutually referred to the arbitrament and decision of no other power but France herself under its present sovereign; secondly, that this is exactly such a case as comes under the principle of reference adopted by the great Powers of Europe in the Conferences of Paris; and it is the utter disregard of that principle on the first occasion to which it was applicable that is calculated to give so deep an offence to Europe. In its place we have an overweening arrogance, and a pernicious violence, brought to the solution of a political difficulty, which go far to persuade us that, be the Empire what it may, it is not the rule of Peace based on Justice."

Reviewing the conclusion of the affair, the Manchester *Guardian* observes:

"What part England has taken in this matter we have yet to learn. Till Parliament meets, we certainly shall know nothing of the course pursued by our Ministers; but then they must render an account of their doings. Well will it be for them if that account is such as will satisfy the honor of the country. If they have not used their utmost endeavors on behalf of our ally and of the common cause of humanity; if they have not protested solemnly against this violation of international law and national rights; if they have stood by unremonstrating to see Portugal threatened—and threatened for resisting the Slave-trade in her own waters—then they will speedily learn the lesson which was so forcibly given to their predecessors, that, however highly Englishmen value the alliance of France, they are not disposed to endure insult and indignity from her ruler for the time being; and that no English Government may venture to disregard the national sensitiveness on a point of honor and of public duty. If they have promptly given every assistance which could be given, short of actual war, to an ally whom England can never consent to abandon, they may maintain the reputation they have won for vigorous assertion of the national honor, and may at least retain the popularity which they acquired in the case of the *Cagliari*. 'And if not, not.'"

Case of the Mortara Boy.

Two very contradictory accounts are published respecting the Mortara affair. The first in the *Armonia* of Turin, which is the one commented on by the Paris *Débats*, is given in the following letter from Rome:

"It was with the greatest delight that this child entered the Convent of the Catechumens. On arriving there he observed over the gateway a statue of Notre Dame-des-Douleurs. 'Why does she weep?' he asked. 'She weeps,' he was told, 'because the Jews do not become converted, and will not recognize her.' 'Then,' replied the child, 'she weeps for my father and mother" He understands what happiness it is for him to be a Christian; what an extraordinary kindness was conferred on him when he received baptism, and what a misfortune it is for his parents to be and to wish to remain Jews. This idea is deeply impressed on his mind and still more so on his heart. When the visit of his father was announced he was delighted, for the Catholic religion, far from extinguishing filial love, renders it stronger by sanctifying it. He, moreover, pictures to himself that he may convert his father and make him a Christian like himself. This was his hope and he frankly manifested it. But having seen his father, and finding him deaf to all his prayers he began to weep bitterly. This child is as firm in the faith as an apostle. His father asked him to return with him to Bologna, saying, 'Why do you not come with me? Have you forgotten the commandment, "Honor your father and mother?"' The child remained for a moment pensive, and then replied, 'The Pope knows the commandments better than you and I; I shall do what he says.' He knows his catechism well, and makes his profession of faith in the most complete and exact manner. He insists on this point, that the Jews have neither altar, nor Holy Virgin, nor Pope. He says that he would wish to convert them, and from his accent it is clear that it is grace which speaks. The Pope expressed a wish to see the child, and was delighted with him. He blesses the servant who had him baptized, and thus effected his entrance to the Catholic Church. He was asked who the Pope was; he replied, 'The Vicar of Jesus Christ;' and who was Jesus Christ? was added. The child blushed, and said, 'Jesus Christ is the Savior of men, and whom the Jews crucified.' And it is wished that a child of such a lively faith should be given up to the Jews' It would be a cruelty, and the most manifest violation of that principle of liberty of conscience which the Liberals have always in their mouths. The young Mortara finds at Rome, and in the Catholic Church, the protection which is necessary to him to be able to profess his faith freely, and to instruct himself in the duties of his religion. It is not at Rome that violence is used, and that attempts are made to effect conversions by force. Cases similar to that of young Mortara are rare, for such striking triumphs of grace are seldom seen. Besides, no one here raises the slightest opposition, and the parents themselves are satisfied at seeing their child educated in the convent where he has been placed."

The other account, in a letter from Bologna, is of a very different cast:

"It is completely false that the father can see his son freely. He may have been able to see him, but it was in the presence of the rector of the Catechumens, and the child always declared that he wished to return to his father and mother. When Mortara left Rome, he was promised that, in his absence, the secretary of the Israelite Commission of that city should visit his son. But when that gentleman presented himself at the convent of the Catechumens, not only was he refused admission, but the rector cried to him from one of the windows that, after the return to Rome of the Cardinal Inspector of the Catechumens, formal orders had been given not to receive any Israelite, and that this prohibition extended even to the parents. The rector of the Catechumens did still worse. About the end of last month the little Edgar was, by his order, taken for a walk in the streets of the Ghetto, either to annoy the young girls who are to be seen there mending their rags, or to make an impression on the mind of the boy himself by contrasting the comfort of his position with the poverty of those unhappy people. These petty acts of malignity lead me to relate another. To avenge themselves for the horror which this abominable act has caused in all Europe, our authorities have given orders to the director of the Piazzo Maggiore Theatre to place in the mouth of his marionettes once a week language of hatred against the Israelites, in order to arouse religious fanaticism. But our town has manifested calm in presence of these provocations. Such are the expedients that are had recourse to. Men of sense say that the affair was an error committed by Cardinal Viale Prela; but it is right to observe that the Inquisition does what it pleases, and listens to no counsels, being certain that no one will dare to contradict it."

A Paris letter in the *Mémorial* of Amiens says:

"I have just learned that a member of the Mortara family has arrived in Paris from Rome. It is said that, prior to his departure, he had an audience of the Duke de Grammont, the French Ambassador."

The London *Times* thinks that the people of England need not trouble themselves about "the Blessed Baby of Bologna,"—first, because they have no relations with Rome, and therefore could not meddle in the matter; secondly, because the whole question is one totally beyond the sphere of English ideas, and foreign to anything that could arise in our own social state; thirdly, because the Pope and the child-stealers would be perfectly deaf to any moral appeal; and, fourthly, because the Jews are rich, united and love their tribe, are high in the councils of Emperors, know that even Popes and Cardinals are not independent of their aid, and they will no doubt succeed in getting the child restored to his parents.

The *Times* adds:

"The first thing that strikes the reflecting mind is, what an awkward thing it would be, according to this theory, if the passion for baptizing involuntary Jews were to extend itself among housemaids, or any other class of the community! Young Mortara was made a Christian by an act to which he was not capable of assenting himself, and which was not assented to by his parents. He was neither able to answer for himself, nor did he have godfathers or godmothers to answer for him. *Ergo*, baptism is valid if performed on one who has given no consent, and it may be performed by any one—even a woman. What, then, is to prevent some imitator of the Bolognese handmaiden from running a muck through the Ghetto of the Eternal City? A strong-limbed and active young woman might baptize some twenty Jews before she could be secured. The most stalwart of her Hebrew captors might find himself a Christian in a moment if she got one of her hands loose. What would be the legal position of these victims of a spirited Propaganda? Would they be at once sent off to the College of the Catechumens? Would they be locked up on Saturday to keep them from synagogue, and marched off the next day to Church between two files of Papal infantry? It will be seen that the sacramental doctrine carried out into practice would be productive of some social inconveniences."

A British Appreciation of the Americans.

From the London Times, Oct. 26.

It is difficult to keep up a fast friendship with a man who has frequent fits of the gout, or a chronic toothache, or an excoriated epidermis. He may be a very valuable man to know, and *au fond* he may have a real affection for you. But you can never be quite free and unconstrained in your companionship with him. You are always afraid of coming a little too near his gouty toe, or opening a window and letting in a cold draft that may set his teeth and temper raging; if you poke ever so gentle a bit of fun at him, it is not certain he will not throw his crutch at your head; and if you nudge him playfully in the ribs, he is almost sure to scream and abuse you. He may be almost overwhelmingly offensive in his moments of intermittent good humor, but suddenly comes that twinge in the toe, and down go the corners of his mouth, or that wrack of pain, and up goes his hand to his face, and then he becomes touchy and testy and quarrelsome, and you are tempted to say, "Confound the fellow, I'll let him alone. He's a capital companion when in good humor, and there is no one I'd rather have by my side in case of a fight; but he is so crotchety and uncertain that I can never be sure that I should have him on my side. If we got ito a *mêlée* he would be just as likely to break my head as that of one of our antagonists:" and thus you grow more polite and less friendly, and your hot-tempered friend, who repressed your familiarities, chafes at your indifference.

Will our newly-made neighbors on the other side of the Atlantic, now only just a cable's length off, pardon us if we apply this passing reflection to them? Not that we would for a moment insinuate that they, in their body politic, are afflicted with gout or with toothache; for our flat-footed young friend strides with the tread of a juvenile giant, and his grinders are so hale that, having munched up half a new world, he is rather suspected of indulging gastronomic designs upon other portions of it. In fact, if he has a fault in respect of his teeth, it consists in just a little too much fondness for showing them. But there is something rather wrong about our friend's skin. The oil of human kindness in which he was dipped was a little too hot, and has scalded off the outer cuticle. His sensations seem to be rather akin to those of the ancient invaders of England, morsels of whose skin are still under the nail-heads of our old church doors; or to those of that ill-used saint who stands, in we forget which continental cathedral, draped in his own flayed-off hide. He quivers to every touch; and but that his muscles are large and his strength and temper are dangerous to any one volunteering the friendly operation, a good healthy tar-and-feathering would do him a world of good. It is our own fate always to be in a difficulty with our sturdy friend. We can never be quick enough to meet his hot fits of affection, or to get out of the way when the boot-jack and the gout-stool are flying across the room. We are always doing something to congeal his gushing sympathies or to heighten his ill-temper. The New-York *Morning Courier* takes us to task for this, our misconduct, in a spirit of courteous admonition, which, as it is not very common on the other side of the Atlantic, may not be passed over without the courtesy of a reply. Our Transatlantic remonstrant, after a general charge of ancient grievances, which, as they are not specified, cannot be refuted, does us the justice to admit that the *Times*, when speaking of "our country and its institutions, has usually done so in a fair spirit." Well, that is something. We have not been false to the fundamentals of friendship. We may have thought it a matter of duty to tell him we thought he was rather sharp in foreclosing the mortgage on that Mexican's estate, or that he must not disgrace himself in the eyes of his county by stealing that Spaniard's tobacco-box, or that he ought to keep his sons from riding over his poor neighbors, or that we should be obliged to him not to poach more than he could help in our fish-ponds, and we have even gone so far as gently and meekly to hint a complaint to him of the nuisance arising from the cries of that black servant whom he is always thrashing. We have never, it is true, done any of these things without putting him into a terrific passion, but we cannot in our conscience think we were in fault; for even the indictment against us admits that he and his family have always been treated with due respect, and that even our friendly remonstrances have been made in a fair spirit. Our new crime is, however, we can feel, almost unpardonable. We have made a mistake about that Transatlantic telegraph. Cousin Jonathan intended to be sublime, and we in our error fancied he intended to be ridiculous. We unhappily mistook his pathos for bathos. He entertained us with a performance which he intended to be most affecting, and we had the misfortune to think it was a farce which he meant us to laugh at. So we poked our little bit of fun at him in return, and with due promptitude the gout-stools and the boot-jacks came flying about our ears; next morning came the more formal and courteous epistle to which we are now replying. Now, our New-York cotemporary is much mistaken if he supposes that the people of England were not quite as much pleased at the apparent accomplishment of an instantaneous communication between the two nations as the people of America were. There was some promptitude in the royal message; a confidence which could only be inspired by strong interest and a strong hope was manifested by the buyers who ran the shares up to par on the Liverpool Exchange; and we cannot think that we ourselves were wanting to the occasion. We took the best means in our power to secure a clever and graphic history of the operation, and if our English ship-of-war had foundered in the tempest we should have had our own special cause for mourning; we celebrated the success with as much glorification as we soberly could, and it is not much more than a month since we quoted from the New-York papers acknowledgments to the *Times* for being the only paper which, on the day of the arrival of the news, had devoted a leader to the subject. How far we may be entitled to that distinguishing praise we do not know; it was given us, and we quote it, therefore, against the donors. But we did laugh. The fact is not to be denied. But how could we do otherwise? If New-York had piped to London any rational tune, London might have danced to it; but "Yankee Doodle" was played so fast and loud that no English feet could keep time to it. The outward methods of expression of great joy were strange to our island humor. The "Young Men's Democratic Union Club, accompanied by a choric band," serenading Mr. Field was an oddity in our eyes. Some of us have seen real serenades at our opera houses, but when the idea is suggested of a middle-aged gentleman roused from his sleep and struggling into his clothes in order to appear upon a balcony to be played to by votive male admirers equipped with fiddles and mouth-organs, our English gravity is overtaxed and will explode. Then, when the last scene came, and the illusion ended with the combustion of the City Hall, and when we were entertained with the appearance of the Mayor of New-York at the end of the performance, facetiously announcing that the Lord Mayor of London had, in a higher strain of joyous frenzy, ordered the London Mansion-House and the Palace of Westminster to be lit up as a responsive bonfire, no one could have imagined that we were expected to keep countenance under pain of being accused of "laughing at American enthusiasm."

Let us ask the New-York *Courier*, did not the more sober people in New-York smile long before we laughed? And, now that a little time has gone by, do not the actors in this odd demonstration laugh at their own folly betwixt whiles of their wiser and sadder labor of building up their City Hall? Let us assure our too sensative kinsmen that we only mirror the sentiments of the English people when we treat in a fair spirit both their country and their institutions; and that if we scold their errors, withstand their encroachments, and laugh at their extravagances, we can yet respect their power, honor their good qualities, and put high value on their friendship.

Conflict of Free and Slave Labor.

The London *Times* has an article on the industrial contrasts between Free and Slave labor in the West Indies. It opens the discussion with the following general remarks:

"The subject of Slavery ought to be understood in our day. Different people may take different views of the facts, and of the consequences to be deduced from them, but at least the facts—that is to say, the *data* of the Slavery discussions—should have been long since ascertained and established. Upon some leading points, indeed, we in England are agreed; but this agreement of opinion is confined to the limits of the four seas. In the United States the battle as yet is one of first principles. The French Government for a long time past has been endeavoring to renew, under another name, the practice which has been long since condemned by the public opinion of the country. Spain, bound by endless treaty engagements to aid in the repression of the Slave-trade, is, in point of fact, the great supporter of the system. Now, in England, we say that the Slave-trade shall no longer be permitted to exist in any quarter of the globe if by negotiation or by arms it can be repressed. Slavery shall not exist in our own dominions,—that is a municipal matter, entirely within our own control; but the Slave-trade shall not be carried on elsewhere if we can put it down. In the case of the United States, indeed, we are compelled to content ourselves with the assurance that the American cruisers will do the work. Will any one, however, say that it is not mainly to the ceaseless exertions—to the philanthropic energy—to the entreaties—to the persuasion of this country that the Anti-Slavery party in the States owes its strength? Blot out England, and English sympathies, and English power from the map of the world, and the battle between the North and the South would be fought on the other side of the Atlantic on very different terms. So far, then, as this, Englishmen are at one with each other on this question—Slavery shall not be in our own dominions, nor the Slave-trade anywhere, if we can help it. Could we have gone one step further, and annihilated the 'peculiar institution' in all other countries as well as in our own, the problem would, in the main, have speedily received a satisfactory solution. This, however, was beyond our power, and, consequently, we find ourselves in this anomaly—the parent of many anomalies—that we, without a slave population, must compete in the markets of the world with other countries which have slave populations, and that with respect to tropical produce. We are not now about to discuss the policy of the Free-Trade Sugar Act; we merely notice it as a feature in our statement, in order that we may say that England has taken high ground indeed upon the question. She has said that naked and alone, without differential duties or Custom-house mechanism of any kind to back her in the struggle, she will stand the brunt of the fight, and wage the battle of free labor *versus* slave labor against all the world. Under these circumstances it is necessary to consider if the contest be a possible one under existing arrangements; if not, how it can be made so without tampering with that great principle which has now become incorporated with the national existence of the Three Kingdoms."

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The settlement of the French-Portuguese difficulty caused a slight improvement in the English Funds, but it was soon lost again.

Loans were abundantly offered on the Stock Exchange at from 1@1½ ₱ cent., and in the discount market the minimum rate remained at 2@2¼ ₱ cent.

Atlantic Telegraph shares left off at £360@£380.

Consols opened quietly on the 26th, but towards the close an advance of 1-16 took place. The last quotations were 98¼@⅜ for money and 98⅜@½ for account.

A slightly increased demand for money was perceptible in the discount market on the 26th, and there was less disposition to grant accommodation on first-class bills below 2¼ ₱ cent.

Gold was in demand for the Continent.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The London *Times*, of the 26th, says of the market on the previous day, "a decline of $1 took place in the shares of the Illinois Central, and an equal rise in the New-York and Erie."

Illinois Central Bonds sold at	81	@ —
Illinois Central Shares	25	@23 dis
Michigan Central 8s	84	@ —
New-York Central Shares	75	@ —
Erie Shares	15	@ 17

LIVERPOOL MARKETS

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Oct. 27.

Cotton—The advices per the *Arabia* have increased the dullness in our market, and as holders are anxious sellers, prices have given way about ⅛d. ₱ lb. on Friday's rates. The sales of the three days have only been about 14,000 bales, including 1,500 on speculation and export. Yesterday's business was restricted to 3,000 bales.

At Manchester, also, trade is very dull, and prices of both Goods and Yarns have further declined.

Breadstuffs—Messrs Richardson, Spence & Co. report Flour firm for the finest kinds, but other descriptions difficult to sell, and 6d.@1s. cheaper. Western, 20s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 21s.@22s.; Ohio, 22s.@24s. 6d. Wheat is in most limited request. Best qualities nominally unchanged, but for inferior a considerable reduction would have been made to effect sales. Last week's quotations are nominally continued. Corn—European pressing at 29s. 6d. @30s. 6d.—being a decline of 6d. American quite neglected and nominal.

Provisions—Beef in limited demand and prices weak. Pork slow; no American offering. Bacon dull and slightly easier. Lard neglected and quite nominal, at 57s.@58s. Tallow quiet and easier. Butchers' Association nominal, at 50s. 6d., but none here.

Produce—[*Newspaper reports.*]—Ashes: small sales of Pots at 30s. 6d.@31s.; Pearls inactive. Sugar in fair demand at steady prices. Coffee quiet. Rosin flat at 3s. 11d. for common. Quercitron Bark dull at 9s.@9s. 6d. for Philadelphia. Sales of Linseed Cake at £9 15s. ₱ ton. Spirits of Turpentine quiet but firm at 39s. 6d.@41s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffs dull and prices barely supported. Some descriptions of Wheat 1s. lower. Sugar quiet but steady. Coffee dull but unaltered in value. Tea less inquired for. Rice in limited request. Linseed Oil selling at 30s. Rather more doing in Tallow at 49s. 3d.@49s. 6d. for Y. C. on the spot, and 49s. all the year. Scotch Pig Iron steady at 54s.@ 54s. 3d.

Latest Market Reports.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday noon, Oct. 27.

Messrs. Clare & Sons report that Cotton opens very flat, with a tendency still downward. Breadstuffs and Provisions unchanged in price; nothing doing.

LONDON, Wednesday noon.

Consols, 98¼@98⅜ for money, and 98⅜@98½ for account.

Three-per-Cent., 97⅛@97¼.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Alliance between General Walker and J. L. White—Position of the British Government Explained—The Metacomet Pronounced Seaworthy—Condition of the Treasury, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 9.

General Walker and J. L. White are constant companions, and understand each other well. It is hinted that the passengers on the steamship *Washington* are fillibusters. White says that as the Government here would not protect him, he found it necessary to protect himself. Jerez offered him the Vandyke contract, but he refused it, believing his present contract valid.

There is no truth in the ridiculous report that our Government has officially noticed the card of Gen. Jerez warning persons against taking passage on the steamship *Washington*.

The position of the English Government relative to Nicaragua, is now distinctly understood here. Fillibusters, or "Walker emigrants," will not be permitted to land at Greytown, or on any part of the Mosquito Coast, so long as England holds even a nominal protectorate there—which may be but a very short time, as Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley is instructed to surrender this country to Nicaragua, upon the negotiation of a treaty. Again, England will prevent any overthrow or interruption of the present *de facto* Government of Nicaragua during the pendency of Sir William's negotiations. This she will do of her own free choice, and then she will afterwards render Nicaragua any assistance she may ask for in repelling invasion. Thus far, however, Nicaragua has asked no aid from the British Government.

The whole question of our Central American relations is becoming every day more complicated and interesting; the new league formed between General Walker and J. L. White is not the least suggestive of what we may anticipate. Some of Mr. White's particular friends here who have been urging war upon Walker, are not a little astonished at the new alliance.

Later.—General Walker remained over to see General Henningsen, who arrived this afternoon in response to a dispatch from White. The great fillibuster chiefs have a meeting to-night, when old feuds are to be settled. I also learn that Senor Yrisarri is one of the fillibuster firm, and is to grant passports to Walker's "emigrants" who ship on White's steamers. Martinez should look to his laurels.

The officers appointed to examine the steamer *Metacomet* report her seaworthy, and she will at once proceed on her voyage to Paraguay.

The National Hotel was on fire yesterday, through the carelessness of a servant, but the flames were extinguished without serious damage to the building.

Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 9.

The receipts into the United States Treasury for the quarter ending Sept. 30, were twenty-five and a quarter millions, and from the loan ten millions of dollars. The expenditures were upward of twenty-two millions, including over eight millions for the army and four millions for the navy.

The emigration party designing to sail for Nicaragua have, it is stated, on what is believed to be good authority, been invited there by the *Democraticos*, to make common cause against the new Constitution. Hence a revolution is confidently anticipated, and, as one of the results of its success, the return of the ratified Cass-Yrisarri Treaty.

The American Atlantic and Pacific Canal Company have complained to the State Department of Jerez's interference with their affairs, to their detriment. It is stated that a letter has accordingly been prepared, satisfactory to the Company, addressed to this Nicaraguan Envoy.

An arrangement was to-day concluded between Roger A. Pryor, editor of the Richmond *South*, and Major Heiss, editor of the Washington *States*, by which their respective journals are to be consolidated into one paper, and published in Washington, in an enlarged form. It is to be the organ of no person or clique, but devoted to the general interest of the Democratic Party, in accordance with the principles of the State Rights Democracy.

The following Passed Midshipmen have been warranted as masters in line of promotion: Messrs. Porcher, Hopkins, Sicurd, Matthews, Buchanan, Law, Lull, Lea, Crossman, Norton and Dalton.

The 25th of November will be observed as a Day of Thanksgiving in Washington.

From Albany.

THE HON. ERASTUS CORNING AND THE PRESIDENT—HOUSE OF THE GOVERNOR ELECT—THE BOY-MURDERER ROGERS.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Nov. 9.

The rumors that have been circulated respecting Erastus Corning and the Secretaryship of the Treasury are unfounded. Mr. Corning is understood to have been called to Washington in consequence of the desire of the President to consult him in relation to the iron interests, in contemplation of a revision of the tariff, and also in relation to the plan for the construction of the Pacific Railroad, both of which movements it is supposed are to be promptly initiated by the Administration.

The Governor elect, the Hon. E. D. Morgan, has leased for the Gubernatorial term, the elegant mansion of Robert Townsend, Esq., corner of State-street and the Capitol Park. He returns to New-York to-night.

The mother and sister of the boy-murderer Rogers, had a long interview to-day with Governor King, but he will not interfere to prevent the execution of the law.

Murder Trial in Newark.

NEWARK, Tuesday, Nov. 9.

The trial of James McMahon is proceeding in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in this city. Some difficulty was had in impanneling a Jury, but, after exhausting nearly the whole panel, twelve competent men were secured. Very few of the Jury are of this city. Evidence is now being offered on behalf of the State—the motion made by the counsel of the prisoner to quash the indictment not being sustained. The evidence is very clear and conclusive. We understand it is the determination of the prisoner's counsel to carry up the case by a writ of error, in case the verdict should prove adverse.

Congressional Nomination in New-Hampshire.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Tuesday, Nov. 9.

The Democrats of the Second District, to-day nominated John H. George for Congress.

The Ninth Congressional District.

WHITE PLAINS, Tuesday, Nov. 9—Evening.

But little progress has been made in the official canvass of the vote of this County as yet. It may possibly be completed to-morrow evening, although that is somewhat doubtful.

Mr. Florence's Seat in Congress Contested.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 9.

Mr Ryan, the people's candidate in the First District, served to-day the legal notice on Mr. Florence, contesting his right to a seat in Congress. Mr. Ryan claims 450 majority.

The Columbia at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Nov. 9.

The U. S Mail steamship *Columbia*. Capt. Berry, from New-York, was signaled at 11 o'clock this morning.

Marine Disasters.

THE SHIP SOMMERS WATERLOGGED.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Tuesday, Nov. 9.

The schooner *Crown*, of Newfoundland, was spoken on the 1st inst., having on board twelve of the crew of the ship *Sommers*, of Boston, which vessel was waterlogged on the 25th ult. Five of the crew remained with the ship.

THE SCHOONER JULIA ROGERS IN DISTRESS.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Nov. 9.

Arrived at Newport, last evening, the schooner *Julia Rogers*, Perkins, from Anazabo, P. R., for New-York, in distress, with sails split, spars damaged, and rigging badly chafed, having encountered a succession of heavy gales on the passage. She must repair before proceeding. Her deck-load of molasses was saved.

The Accident to Hon. Josiah Quincy, Sen.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 9.

The injury to the Hon. Josiah Quincy, Senior, last night, was much less severe than at first reported. He will probably be about in a day or two, as usual.

The Boston *Herald* says: "Yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, the venerable Josiah Quincy, who is in his 83d year, was run over by a hack while attempting to cross Tremont-street, opposite Winter-street. The wheels of the carriage passed over Mr. Quincy's body, cutting his head quite severely and bruising his body in a number of places. The driver of the vehicle did not stop to see what damage he had done, but whipped up his horses and continued his journey towards Roxbury. Mr. Charles G. Johnson, who witnessed the occurrence, started in pursuit, but did not overtake the hack until it reached Dover-street, where the driver gave his name as Ross Duffy, and stated that the carriage belonged to John G. Merrill, of Roxbury. Mr. Quincy was removed to his house in Park-street, and his injuries attended to. At a late hour last night he was quite comfortable, and a fatal termination is not anticipated."

The Weather at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Tuesday, Nov. 9.

Snow and rain have been falling here since early in the morning.

Venezuela.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writing from Puerto Cabello Oct. 24, furnishes some interesting information:

"The expected return of General Paez has not only created great popular enthusiasm, but has contributed much to keep the political elements tranquil. The different parties seem ready to ground their arms until the old chief shall be again among them. The prevailing opinion appears to be that he will not himself take office, but his counsels will have controlling influence.

The new Constitution will soon be presented to the Executive Power for its signature. The main feature of the Constitution is universal suffrage and independent organization of the different departments.

Steam navigation is attracting much attention at present in the country. The present enlightened Administration have demanded from the Convention the necessary amount to establish a line of seven steamers on our coast, which, in all probability, will be granted, and the enterprise carried into effect.

The attention of the National Convention has also been turned to the important subject of the encouragement of immigration. A project of a law of a very liberal character on that subject is already before that body, and will, doubtless, pass. It will contribute, with the present state of political tranquility, to bring the population which is so much needed to develop the abundant national resources of Venezuela.

The crops this year present a very encouraging aspect, and prices have an upward tendency."

The arrival of the new minister from this country, Col. Turpin, is noticed in the *Monitor Industrial* which appends the following tribute to Mr. Eames, who has withdrawn:

"It is now near five years since this gentleman has been amongst us, though he placed his resignation in the hands of the President of the United States about a year ago, as is usual at the commencement of a new Administration. During all this period, the longest that any Minister of the United States has ever acted in Venezuela, Mr. Eames has worthily represented his Government under three different Administrations, having at the same time witnessed two revolutions, our political changes, and our difficulties with two of the most powerful nations in Europe, now fortunately terminated. His conciliatory policy, his sympathy for the triumph of the glorious revolution of March, and the good offices that he has tendered to the Government on all occasions in its difficulties, have deservedly won for him the respect and the esteem of the people and the Government of Venezuela, repeatedly manifested both by deeds and words by the present chief of the Republic, and by our most respectable citicens."

Sharp Practice.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Who has not often wondered at the facility with which dram-shops are multiplied in our City? Patrick or Hans, known to be without a shilling of capital on Monday, is found on Tuesday behind the counter of a well-stocked bar, and with hundreds of dollars worth of "the stuff." How is the thing done? Thus: Mr. A—— is a wholesale dealer, belonging to "the Liquor-dealers' Association"—which makes a whimsical appeal to the public and the politicians for "justice!" He has plenty of capital. Patrick buys of him $500 worth of liquor—*giving him a mortgage on everything he has or may have.* On the strength of his good credit with Mr. A——, and by virtue of his show of goods in store, Patrick buys of others on tick—thus adding to Mr. A——'s security. In proportion as drunkards multiply and Sabbath traffic is kept up—contrary to law—Patrick becomes independent, and Mr. A—— is secure of payment, with a round interest on his loan and a smashing profit on his liquors But if Patrick fails, Mr. A—— steps in with his secret mortgage, and the other creditors whistle for their pay. A single "dealer" is known to have many hundreds of these mortgages. It would not be strange if he were bitterly opposed to laws intended to prevent the robbery of the poor, the manufacturing of drunkards, and the multiplication of criminals, by the Sunday liquor-traffic.

S. R.

A Step-Daughter Recovers a Judgment for Services Rendered Her Mother.—A civil case of more than usual incidental interest was brought to a close before Justice Harris yesterday morning. A Mrs. Mary Freeman brought suit against John Morelli, a confectioner on Western Row, between Fifth and Sixth streets, under the following circumstances: The wife of Mr. M., who was the mother of the complainant, fell ill of consumption, and Mary, who was residing at Buffalo, N. Y., was sent for to come and take care of her. She complied with the request, and was accompanied to this city by her husband.

The mother died after several months' illness, leaving Mr. Morelli the possessor of some $6,000 or $8,000, the proceeds of her labors in this country and Europe in the musical business—*i. e.*, traveling about with a hand-organ on her back, and playing the "Bold Soldier Boy" for the people. After the death of the wife, Morelli wished to get rid of the step-daughter, and her husband, and not succeeding by other means, preferred a charge of larceny against him, in stealing a shirt, (which he knew Freeman had in his possession for two or three weeks,) and succeeded in getting them into jail. The matter was finally compromised, and the husband liberated, and, as a retaliation, he sued Morelli for the services of his wife while she was attending upon her own mother. The case was tried before a Jury, who yesterday rendered a verdict against the step-father for $60 18.

During the progress of the trial, it came out in evidence that Morelli married Mrs Freeman's mother in England, when the latter was an infant, Mrs. M. representing herself as a widow. Both were engaged in the hand-organ and monkey musical business. They finally came to this country, and, after a few years, having accumulated several thousand dollars, they retired, and Mary herself took up the organ where her parents put it down. Having grown to womanhood she married a strolling player, who soon ran off and left her.

In course of time, thinking she had lived alone long enough, and having played her organ to some purpose, she married a second time, without knowing whether her first husband was alive or not: and it was to get rid of the last husband, as well as the step-daughter, that Morelli attempted to turn them both out of doors, the result of which we have given above. Of course, he retains possession of all the wife's property, and rids himself of the daughter by paying the judgment obtained yesterday.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Arrest for a Murder Committed in 1856.—The New-Haven *Register*, of Tuesday, says: "In August, 1856, a man, named Timothy Egan, was found on the railway track, near the New-Haven and New-London Freight Dépôt, in a dying condition, in consequence of severe cuts on the head. He remained senseless until his death, which took place within twenty-four hours. He had apparently been murdered, and then thrown on to the railroad track to be run over by the cars, and the Coroner's Jury returned a verdict to the effect that he had been killed by some persons unknown. The exertions of the officers were unavailing to unravel the mystery of the transaction, but, within a short time, Grand Juror Clark has obtained a clue, and by its aid, the officers of the law have ferreted out a chain of circumstances and proof, which seem to render it certain that the murderer is discovered. An examination was to have been held yesterday, but it was postponed in consequence of the engagements of the Justice and the Counsel. A man, supposed to be the murderer, is arrested, and evidence is at hand, which we are not at liberty to state, which seems to throw full light upon the transaction.

Distressing Occurrence at Apalachicola.—We learn of a distressing occurrence at Apalachicola, on Saturday the 30th ult., during the brief stay of the steamship *Calhoun* at that port, on her trip from Key West to this port. It appears that among the passengers in the *Calhoun* were a Mrs. Hazard, of Mobile, and three children. One of the children accidentally fell overboard, and three or four gentlemen jumped after, in order to save it—among the rest, a young and esteemed citizen of Pensacola, named Thos. Baltzel. The child was saved, but Baltzel, although he was said to be an excellent swimmer, sank almost immediately. A life-preserver chair was thrown overboard to save him, but it was of no avail. Two hours afterward his body was recovered. Mr. Baltzel was a civil engineer, and son of Judge Baltzel, of Tallahassee.—*N. O. Picayune.*

Johanna Brandmuller, indicted in Baltimore for the murder of her little son, by dashing his brains out against a stove, was arraigned for trial on Monday, when it appeared that she was at the time, and had been since, hopelessly insane, and her case was disposed of accordingly.

PROSTITUTION IN NEW-YORK.

A few weeks since a City chemist was requested to say whether there were any traces of arsenic to be found in the body of a woman who had died and been buried full a year before. Facts recently developed had raised a suspicion that she might have been a victim of intentional poisoning. The chemist had the body disinterred, and, with his assistants, spent nearly a month in the horrible enterprise of analyzing every portion of it. With much the same feeling that must have been experienced by the chemist, the moralist girds himself to the nauseous but necessary task of analyzing the subject of Prostitution. This vice—as old as history—has kept pace with society in all its changes. The chief bane of savages, it is depopulating Christendom. It has demoralized entire countries, and, with the diseases that, for at least four centuries, have swelled its train, has depraved the physical constitution of whole tribes, and rendered puny, weak and contemptible whole nations, whose natural advantages, resources, and cultivation, entitled them to stand stalwart and foremost among the powers of the earth. How to be rid of it has exercised the ingenuity of the sternest moralists, the tact of the shrewdest politicians, the care of the wisest legislators; but, as the statistics of our own times and all countries show, utterly without success. Its blight is more deadly now and more general after centuries of honest and anxious effort to conquer it, than when America was discovered; and simple and sage, with equal imbecility, deplore the growing ruin which none are blind enough not to see.

The question of suppression being, then, indefinitely postponed—not, Heaven knows, because it ought not to be suppressed, for that it ought, all consent, and that it must be before this world in its moral beauty will harmonize with its natural and physical perfectness—the next effort, of course, must be to inquire whether by the interference of law Prostitution cannot be put under such restrictions that it shall not stalk openly abroad in the face of society, by its unblushing familiarity shaming virtue and teaching vice to the pure. At least so much is due to the innocent, that it shall not be allowed, by unnecessary publicity, to become familiar, to suggest thoughts, folly and passions in hearts not yet contaminated. It is a more delicate question to settle—how far Law, which in its impotence to forbid, still has a duty to regulate, and by its regulations which unfortunately seem to tolerate, may confine it within certain limits, subject it to police and medical *surveillance*; in fact circumscribe its acknowledged territorial limits for the sake of quarantining syphilitic diseases. The question is not a new one, although in this country it has not been much mooted. Here the doctrine has been—conceal the evil and its alarming extent, lest the very publication of its extent should excite the curiosity of the young to dwell on topics which youth cannot entertain without harm. They cannot touch pitch without being defiled—was the theory, and the best turned away with disgust from matters which seemed to carry infection in the atmosphere. Like the corpses of those dead with the plague, which even the anatomists and undertakers shrank from, they have been left to vitiate and corrupt all the air. Such a policy, of course, has no tendency to check the growth of prostitution, and New-York to-day labors under a stigma of harboring within its borders a vile horde of men and women who, directly or indirectly, live by the proceeds of their unholy passions, greater in number than the population of some of our most flourishing inland cities. Whether our metropolitan reputation for corruption and profligacy is quite deserved, may perhaps be discovered from the statistics presented in this article upon authority that is veracious.

We confess it doubtful whether any considerations of public policy would have sufficed to direct our attention to this topic at this time but for the appearance of a large and pretentious volume upon the subject which has just been issued by the Harper Brothers, in their best style. This work is entitled "*The History of Prostitution—its extent, causes and effects throughout the world—being an official report to the Board of Almshouse Governors of the City of New-York*, by Wm. W. Sanger, M. D." If such a work were called for, Dr. Sanger was doubtless the man of all others called upon to write it. He stands at the head of the immense hospital on Blackwell's Island, which for years has been the only recognized public hospital of the City where patients of all grades and classes suffering from syphilitic diseases could be received or cured. To this Hospital, wretched men and women of the town when utterly broken down with disease were compelled to go. Meanwhile there was no access to it but through the prison gate;—it was a Penitentiary Hospital, and hundreds guilty of no crime except the savage crime against their own bodies, welcomed the warrant of commitment to the Penitentiary for two, three, or six months, which was the only passport to the Hospital. Nay, even reputable women of unstained virtue, suffering from diseases communicated by faithless, brutal husbands, denied access to any other Hospital and unable to bear the enormous expense and the risk of charlatanry in private treatment, went to the Tombs, nerved themselves falsely to confess themselves vagrants for the sake of the commitment, were classed with thieves, burglars, prostitutes, and then when restored to health obliged to bear the ignominy of their prison life to the end of their miserable existence. This condition of affairs disgraced our City, mocked our humanity, but certainly made the Blackwell's Island Hospital the great *entrepôt* and point of congregation of syphilitic diseases. The physician in charge could not walk the streets of New-York an hour without meeting a former patient, and must of necessity have seen pass under review a longer procession of the melancholy victims of their own ungovered passions and of unnamable diseases than any other man in the Commonwealth.

The book was undertaken at the suggestion of some of our Almshouse Governors, and must have occupied a very large share of the author's leisure for many years. For the facts that render it most valuable he had the aid of the Police of the City, and they are no doubt substantially reliable. For a very large portion of it he has drawn upon the abundant sources of which, unfortunately, no Alexandrian fire purified the world, the Erotic literature of Greece and Rome; the poets who, by their satire, made known and perpetuated the natural and unnatural crimes they satirized; the dramatists who, in obscene plays, held the mirror up to nature in her most depraved attitudes; the libidinous novelists, of whose works not one page can pass into even the liberal hands of the easy moralists of to-day and not be condemned as outraging decency; and the fables, mythologies and records of Olympian and terrestrial scandal, of which all that it can be profitable for us to know is, for the mortification of our vanity, that our great ancestors and their gods came with their lives through such polluted experiences, and, for our thankfulness and admiration, that in spite of such utter degradation and beastliness, our race still retains the upright form and some of the goodly lineaments of the image of God. Of this part of Dr. Sanger's book, which has the merit of being purely and simply written, and in a style not to offend the most fastidious, though on every page detailing facts and methods of lewdness of the most disgusting order, we are free to admit that we cannot see the use. It was a work of supererogation to reproduce every style and device of ancient indecency; it gave no new impressiveness to the author's lesson—added no new force to his conclusions; while it detracts from the obvious benevolence of his motives and makes his work unfit for the perusal of large classes who would have been benefited by a chaster production. His plan leads him to narrate the history and the details of prostitution in each important nation of the globe from the earliest times to the present. If the plan was necessary the author has fulfilled it with success. The scholar, cursed with a prurient imagination, will gloat over the passages which the wiser tutor of his collegiate days left untranslated for him; the busy collector of nasty passages will be astounded to find ready collated the stories which he hunted through hundreds of dusty and condemned old books to find; but the honest and conscientious reformer will blush and shudder as he sees this unnecessary parade of the method of that madness which possessed and ruined the moral sense of the ancients, and which—but that the monster disease *lues venerea*, which ancient morality pictured as the chief torment of the hell of the sensualist, was only centuries after fished up from hell and stationed on earth to give the pursuers of unhallowed pleasures a foretaste of the horrors that awaited the unrepentant—which, we say, but for this tardy arrival among the crew of mortal maladies, must have left long ago the whole human family in its physical appointments and organization a wreck and an utter ruin. Leaving all this portion of the work, which will make it welcome in brothels, we turn to that part which states facts that, shocking as they must be to all delicate and refined minds, it is profitable for virtue, though with averted face, to hear, and for all who have the public weal at heart to know.

When Dr. Sanger determined to enter upon this work, he decided as a preliminary measure to take a complete census of prostitution in this City. For this purpose he prepared a schedule of questions, and obtained the aid of Chief Matsell and his Captains of Police to secure answers to them. It embraced inquiries as to the number of houses of prostitution, the number of prostitutes, the causes that induced them to adopt this life, their ages, birth-places, early history, education, religious instruction and occupation. From the voluminous returns to these inquiries, Dr. Sanger deduces some very important conclusions. He sums them all in the following recapitulation:

There are six thousand public prostitutes in the City of New-York.

The majority of these are from 15 to 25 years old.

Three-eighths of them were born in the United States.

Many of those born abroad came here poor to improve their condition.

Education is at a very low standard with them.

One-fifth of them are married women.

One-half of them have given birth to children, and more than one-half of these children are illegitimate.

The ratio of mortality among children of prostitutes is four times greater than the ordinary ratio among children in New-York.

Many of these children are living in the abodes of vice and obscenity.

The majority of these women have been prostitutes for less than four years.

The average duration of a prostitute's life is only four years.

Nearly one-half the prostitutes in New-York admit that they are or have been sufferers from syphilis.

Seduction, destitution, ill treatment by parents, husbands or relatives, intemperance and bad company, the main causes of prostitution.

Women in this City have not sufficient means of employment.

Their employment is inadequately remunerated.

The associations of many employments are prejudicial to morality.

Six-sevenths of the prostitutes drink intoxicating liquors to a greater or less extent.

Parental influences induced habits of intoxication.

A professed respect for religion is common among them.

A capital of nearly $4,000,000 is invested in the business of prostitution.

The annual expenditure on account of prostitution is more than $7,000,000.

Prohibitory measures have signally failed to suppress or check prostitution.

A necessity exists for some action.

Motives of policy require a change in the mode of procedure.

Citizens who have been accustomed to have the place of their residence reviled as the Modern Babylon—as scarcely less corrupt and licentious than even that City of the Plain whose name has come to be the synonym of whatever is most disgustingly sensual and beastly—will be surprised to see the number of prostitutes put no higher than 6,000. During the prostration of business which followed the great panic last Fall, a gentleman stated in a public meeting in this City, that a thousand virtuous girls were becoming prostitutes every week through sheer starvation! Tait, in his work on prostitution in Edinburg, basing his statement on the exaggerated reports of the late Rev. Mr. McDowell, asserted that New-York furnished a prostitute for every six or seven of its adult male population. But the gross exaggeration of such reports needs no exposition. The means by which Dr. Sanger obtained his census makes it entirely reliable. If so, the comparison in this respect with other great cities is not so much against us as has been supposed. The proportion of prostitutes in New-York and its suburbs is as one to every 117 inhabitants of all ages.

In Liverpool	1 to 88	In Glasgow	1 to 184
In Manchester	1 to 325	In Dublin	1 to 220
In Leeds	1 to 70	In Cork	1 to 247
In Edinburg	1 to 236	In Paris	1 to 250

But even this number must seem astounding to the pure. Placed side by side, this array of the lost would extend 2 miles and 240 yards. In single file up Broadway, allowing 36 inches to each person, it would stretch from the City Hall to Fortieth-street. It would require 500 omnibuses, holding 12 each, to convey them. But, vicious as New-York is, let it be remembered that this aggregate drains its suburbs of their impurity; that a house of ill-fame in Brooklyn or Jersey City would be quickly rooted out by the Police, and that from 5,000 to 20,000 strangers visit the City daily to share this obloquy and contribute their quota to its cause.

It is a matter of much interest to learn whence comes this polluted array. It has been some sort of salvo to our conscience to presume that the vast majority were from abroad—imported women of Irish and German birth. But three eighths of the whole number prove to have been born in the United States. Of the 2,000 who answered on this point, 762 were born here. Of these, 394 were natives of New-York; 77 of Pennsylvania; 71 of Massachusetts; 69 of New-Jersey; 42 of Connecticut; 24 of Maine; 18 of Rhode Island. New-England gave birth to 172; the Middle States to 566; the South to 12; the West to 12. Rhode Island sends one of every 8,000 of her total population; Maryland only one of every 28,000. Of New-York's own contribution, a very large number never fell; they drew their first breath in dens of infamy, and never for a day breathed the atmosphere of a circle where purity was prized. But, far the largest number of New-York prostitutes are the *debris* of the emigration from abroad. Of every 250 emigrants, at least one woman turns out a prostitute. Of 1,288 born abroad, 706 were Irish, 249 Germans, 104 English, 52 Scotch. More than 45 per cent. of these had not been 5 years in the country. Many were sent here by foreign authorities and societies to get rid of them,—members of the hopeless and dangerous classes, or victims of seduction at home. Others were honest at home, but were supplied with too little money to reach an honest destination in a strange land. The majority received only $40, or less, to make the passage and pay the expenses of settling here. These have first the risks of a tedious detention in Liverpool, then the temptations of the middle passage and the steerage. Even if they escape these, they are landed penniless in New-York, and become in their utter destitution the easy victims of false friends, she-wolves, land-sharks, boarding-house keepers, who watch and labor for their ruin, as vultures wait for the carcase—as devils strive for the possession of the doomed. The late law of Congress, making a common practice of the sailors, and even the officers of emigrant passenger ships a penal offence, if enforced by the prompt action of the Courts, will do much toward reducing the foreign element of New-York prostitution, while the new arrangements by which emigrants who do not desire to stop in the City are received at Castle Garden and fowarded without delay or contact with harpies, has already told upon it, with the happiest effects.

This miserable army still bearing the remains of much beauty in its ranks, is to an alarming extent an army of youth, for youth is marketable in this infernal trade. Three-eighths of the whole number are between 15 and 20 years of age, and three-eighths more are between 21 and 25. Seven out of eight are not 30 years old. But one year of the life of these daughters of excitement is full ten years of common wretchedness. Premature age awaits them at the very beginning—an age whose ravages no artificial excitements, no cosmetics can long conceal. Some very few of them are educated,—accomplished,—generally the children of luxury, seduced and deserted. Far the greater number are ignorant of every department of worthy knowledge. In the Penitentiary Hospital in 1857, there were 175 of good (common) education, 754 wholly uneducated. Of 2,000 in the City, 714 could read and write their names,—scarcely more than one in 500 could do more than that; —546 could read and write imperfectly; 219 could read but not write, and 521 could neither read nor write.

It will be no small comfort to nervous parents, who in weakness and good faith do the best they can for their daughters, while they never cease to shudder at the fate that may await them, to feel that a sensible education, which at the same time inspires with self-reliance and developes the conscience, is a very great protection. Many girls no doubt adopt loose habits under the discouraging impression that in their utter ignorance they can make no head in the world—where skill and education are so essential to success that they have no chance to win in the battle of life.

Houses of ill-fame furnish withering rebukes to tippling parents—and reconcile total abstinence from strong drink to such as begin to doubt the virtue of their temperance. Of 2,000 prostitutes who were questioned, 1,252 reported that their fathers drank more or less intemperately; 921 confessed that their mothers drank; but in both cases the moderate drinkers outnumbered the immoderate. Concerning prostitutes there is one general rule—all drink. Not one per cent. practise their calling without partaking of intoxicating liquors. Among the more aristocratic, absolute intoxication is held disgraceful. Yet champagne is always sold in the more pretentious houses, and in lower quarters gin is the common drink—a gin compounded not of simple alcohol, water and juniper berries, as it is *honestly* adulterated, but chiefly of spirits of turpentine and alcohol,—and the vile stuff furnishes as desperate an excitement, and as thorough a stupefaction, as any purer liquor. They need the fire of liquor in their veins to outburn and pale the fires of conscience. Their day is one perpetual succession of drinking, excitement, and dreams. In the expensively-furnished houses of the upper class, where the visitors are mostly profligate men of wealth, the profanity is not loud, nor is obscene language always heard. The inmate who pays $16 a week for her board, spends her day in sleep, novel-reading, and cards, and her night in the wildest fury of intoxication, finds the natural end of her brief career in a degradation to a cheaper house, where the charges for board are less, and which is principally visited by clerks, mechanics, and strangers from the hotels. Her next passage is to the third-class of houses, which empty their inmates upon the streets at dark, bedizened with finery, and dressed in the extreme of the latest fashions, to toll simpletons to their dens, where the panel game is deeply played, and where thieves largely resort. They suffer untold brutalities from the bullies who live on their earnings, and from the violence of reckless rowdies, as the police reports constantly show. Her next descent is to the dance-house, of which Pete Dawson's, lately made famous in the newspapers, is the type, and from which, not because of bars and bolts, but of overwhelming debt, and loss of mental energy, and of hopelessness, escape is almost impossible, except to the Penitentiary. Many of them spend more time in the Penitentiary than out of it. Fond, to the last, of liberty, they shun the commitment which gives them a decent prison home, but when released, soon find their way back again within the walls. If death is slack in fetching relief, they get at last to the Almshouse, or abruptly end their career by suicide. Two-fifths of all who were questioned confessed that they were suffering from syphilitic or other diseases of the same nature, and the actual facts are very far worse than their confession. Will any wonder, considering their constant mental and physical torture, their horrid, fiery drinks, their suffering under the most tormenting disease ever permitted to rack and ravage the frame, that they are short-lived? The average duration of the prostitute's life, after beginning her career, does not exceed four years. One-fourth then, or 1,500, die yearly in our City—and who ever has lived here four years has seen a whole generation of them disappear. Probably not one of the painted procession in Broadway to-night, four years hence, will be out of her dishonored grave.

This estimate far exceeds their mortality in Paris. M. Parent Duchaletel found that of 3,517 prostitutes, 242 had led that life upward of 14 years, and 641 for more than 10 years. In Paris, 6¾ per cent. survived the horrors of courtesan life 14 years; in New-York only 2¾ per cent. The health of abandoned women has deteriorated in late years. Facts compel to the conclusion that commerce with prostitutes in 1857 was attended with nearly twice the risk of infection that was incurred in 1854. To this should be added the fact that during the past year, 74,000 cases of venereal disease were treated in New-York privately, either by competent physicians or by charlatans, or publicly in hospitals. Nor must the virtuous be filled with pity only—they have need of alarm. It is no common poison like that of yellow fever, killing outright its victims —or, onleaving them, leaving them to a perfect convalescence. This subtle mischief hides itself in the bones—and protrudes its ugly marks in the next generation. The innocent children of foolish parents are tainted with it to the third generation. No repentance expels this leprosy from the blood, but the father who sinned in his youth and never repeated his folly may give to his son a stain and a weakness which lessens throughout his life his vital force and impairs his physical stamina. It is not a question for the vicious alone. Those who have held that it was a special curse upon such as surrender to passion, find that by intermarriage with parties deemed untainted, the darling members of their own families are crippled and poisoned. If in the alembic of the chemist, if in the *materia medica*, if in the precepts of morality, the influence of education, the wisdom of statesmen—if in the doctrines of religion, there is any cure for the wounds of this giant destroyer, let it be furnished. The prudes and the timid must stand aside in these emergencies; the sin must be proclaimed and the remedy named, or let the prophet step in and announce the doom of our people.

But we must look back again at the causes before we discuss the remedies for prostitution. Of the 2,000 abandoned women who were examined as to the causes of their becoming prostitutes, 513 answered that it was from inclination—by which most meant that it was their preference under the circumstances, rather than to confess a controlling innate depravity;—525 quoted destitution; 258 alleged seduction and abandonment; 181 alleged drink and a desire to drink; 164 ill-treatment of relatives or husbands; 164 thought it would prove an easy life; 124 alleged bad company; 71 were persuaded by those already fallen; 29 were too idle to work; 27 were violated; 16 were the victims of seduction on board emigrant ships, and 8 in emigrant boarding-houses. These pregnant replies bring in review before intelligent citizens the bestiality of the middle-passage, which, under a *régime* now fast passing away, made the emigrant ship a floating brothel—reveal a glimpse into the wolves' dens that by a common fiction we denominate emigrant boarding-houses—flash on us the lying custom that makes too many intelligence offices an exchange for bawds and procurers—hint the wretched tenderness of doating parents who have brought up their children in idleness and ignorance to see them glide by easy steps into vice and ruin—point out unerringly the over-carefulness and too strenuous watch of parents who have confounded wholesome rule and tyranny—rebuke the stupid policy of parents who would sacrifice their daughters in marriage for money, contemning the instincts and the full-grown love of their offspring, and arouse indignation at the brutal treatment of husbands; at the strange injustice of society, which leaves the seducer undisgraced and visits its wrath on his victim, however artless, innocent or "true-womanly" when her offence was committed. They suggest, moreover, a thousand queries as to that other sin of society which gives to woman for her labor wages not one-fourth as great as it gives to man for the same work; and insults her still more by barring her from nine-tenths of all those employments for which she is better fitted than her brother. Destitution will never cease to be a most prolific cause of the fall of woman until woman has fair play; and we leave it to man to say whether, in view of the terrible facts these figures expose, it is not time to cease the unmanly sneering at woman's rights whenever in her desperation she attempts to assume those positions in the department of trade, manufacture, science and learning which God and our instincts assure us are legitimately hers. As to seduction, the time must soon come when society will frown on the seducer; when the public moral sentiment will disfranchise him, hold him worthy of no office or position of trust,—and yet not curse him, as his victim is cursed. With regard to her the error has always been the other way. We hold yet by the old Roman precept, "Once inscribed—lost forever." The chaste Lucretia violated could choose nothing but death. Christianity taught—but we have not yet learned the lesson—that when she who has sinned sins no more, she must be restored to the circle of sympathy and charity. Let us mete justice to the seducer and bear a prudent but tender charity for his victim till their punishment is equalized.

But how to treat prostitution in the aggregate is the question of immediate and immense importance, and one which we cannot without cowardice refuse to consider. Outraged decency cries out for its total suppression—for its legal prohibition;—that for the sake of the pure the polluting be driven beyond the pale;—that all houses of ill-fame be declared nuisances which the authorities must strenuously abate;—that the subject must not so much as be named in any law, except to denounce the practice as a penal offence. This policy has been tried at the hands of the wisest rulers and most moral governments from the earliest times, yet the anomalous fact stands over and over again recorded, that the attempt at suppression only drives it into seclusion where it cannot be watched. The other policy, of licensing houses of immorality, would never be tolerated in our community. A people who have refused to license liquor-selling, notwithstanding the universal belief that it could best be regulated by a prudent license, because they would not have the stain of legalizing it upon their hands, nor the price of blood in their treasury, will not consent to register as licensed any class of brothels, or to make reprisals for their immense losses in taxation, on account of prostitution, by reckoning among their available income the price of virtue or the wages of vice. But would it not be wise in so difficult an emergency to compel every public prostitute to keep within her domicil after dark, and on no account to parade her shame in the streets? to oblige her to reside only in certain houses unless disposed to abandon her ways? to compel the inmates of such houses to submit at stated times to the rigid inspection of the medical police, that the diseased may be removed instantly to a hospital until cured? The recommendations of Dr. Sanger do not substantially differ from these. To put them in his own words, "the exigencies of the case demand—

"1. A suitable hospital for the treatment of venereal diseases.

2. A legally-authorized medical visitation of all known houses of prostitution, with full power to order the immediate removal of any woman found to be infected, to the designated hospital.

3. The power to detain infected persons under treatment until they are cured—a term of time which none but medical men can decide."

Distasteful as these propositions may be, we cannot see how else the plague is to be stayed. To Dr. Sanger, for this extraordinary array of uncontrovertible facts upon a subject at once so disgusting and of such vast importance to the public health and morals, for his patient reasoning and his clear deductions, we cannot be too thankful; and for this reason we all the more regret the faults which, in the earlier portion of his book, so badly mar it. With strange inconsistency while treating of the immoral effects of obscene books, he pauses to allude to the bad tendency of classical studies. He asks:

"Are they not oftentimes acquired at the risk of outraged delicacy or undermined moral principles? Mythology, in particular, introduces our youth to courtesans who are described as goddesses, and goddesses who are but courtesans in disguise. Poetry or history as frequently have for their themes the ecstacies of illicit love as the innocent joys of pure affection. Shall these branches of study be totally ignored? By no means; but let their harmless flowers and wholesome fruit alone be culled for youthful minds, to the utter exclusion of all poisonous ones, however beautiful."

And yet in his own work he has laboriously culled and served up more of the unwholesome and baneful fruits of these same classical works, and of works excluded for their indecency from all classical courses, than a youth would find in a dozen years indiscriminate classical reading. It is not enough to say that it is a report to a Board of Almshouse Governors, and not designed for general circulation. It is published by a firm whose imprint should be a guarantee of propriety, and already it is placarded in the streets and offered for sale on the public stands.

Obituary.

Corfu journals announce the death of Mgr. Carlo Rivelli, archbishop of the island.

The death of the Irish giant **Murphy**, who some years ago exhibited at Paris, has just occurred at Alkmar, in Holland.

Boston papers announce the decease of James S. Savage, a well-known mechanic who superintended the erection of the State Reform School and other public works. He finished the Bunker Hill Monument, and invented the derrick, now in common use, for that service.

Maj. Josiah Akin, an Indiana pioneer, died at New-Albany last week, aged 82. He was a native of Kentucky.

Maj. S. H. Chandler, a prominent citizen of Maine, died recently at New-Gloucester, at the age of 68.

M. Horace Vernet has just returned to Paris from a long journey in the East.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Legislature of Massachusetts—Strength and Weakness of Parties in It—Feeling About Douglas and the Illinois Election—Our Municipal Contest—The Temperance Party—Literary Matters and Lectures—Life of Sir Philip Sidney.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Boston, Monday, Nov. 8, 1858.

The complete returns of our votes on the 2d, show that Gov. Banks received 67,069, Mr. Beach 38,000, Mr. Lawrence 12,000. Mr. Beach's increase about balances that of the Governor, and though it is practically of as little consequence as one of Mr. Toots' calls, it is not ungratifying to the Democrats, in the evil days they have fallen upon. To gain anything in Massachusetts, even if it be less real than apparent, is to be thought of, when the Democracy of Illinois are reduced to 3,000, and Pennsylvania and New-Jersey are lost. The entire vote is 117,600.

The Legislative elections show that the Republicans have gained four Senators, and nearly forty Representatives, compared with 1857. There were 33 Republican Senators then chosen, 4 Americans and 3 Democrats. Now there are 37 Republicans and 3 Democrats, and not one American. The House then stood 166 Republicans, 40 Democrats and 34 Americans. Now it stands 211 Republicans, 28 Democrats, 10 Americans and 1 Whig. Thus, in four years, three of which it ruled the State, the American Party, with its ninety odd thousand votes, has vanished, thanks to the intolerable stupidity of its leaders, whose only faculty is that of making a great party become a small one. Even Governor Gardner must now admit that, his party having become nothing, it is time for him to go back to his original part of nobody. Two years ago he was thought of in connection with the Vice-Presidency; now, he could not get an election to the Boston Common Council. They *do* say that he furnished not a little of the money that was betted against Mr. Burlingame's election. It must be some consolation to him that he is able to lose it, and that a few thousands or so can hardly be missed out of his half million.

The pluralities in the Congressional Districts foot up to more than 30,000, which is rather better than the vote for Governor, though the difference is not material, and it is probable the Governor's vote is the larger of the two. It is a notable fact that the largest plurality is that given for Mr. Thayer, in the Worcester District, No. 9; notable, I mean, because Mr. Thayer ran on the same basis, so far as Slavery Extension is concerned, as Mr. Douglas. He is for the popular sovereignty swindle, which was the Democratic platform from the beginning of 1854 to the close of 1857. If, in 1854 or 1856, any one had undertaken to run in the Worcester District on the basis that any community can have the right to establish Slavery because a majority of its voters have pronounced in favor of that institution, he could not have got a vote outside of the Democratic Party; and had any *Republican* avowed his adhesion to "popular sovereignty," he would have been considered too mad to be left in any other place than a hospital of incurables. This change may be progress, but to my mind it seems much like progress in the direction of Avernus.

Candidates for the Speakership of the House of Representatives literally swarm. The most prominent of them are Mr. Hale and Mr. Upham, both old Whigs; and I believe all the other persons named are Whigs. Indeed, a Republican triumph is about the same thing as a Whig triumph. Mr. Banks is one of the few Democrats who have anything of consequence under the ascendancy of a party that is composed in nearly equal parts of old Whigs and old Democrats. This may be natural, but it looks queer.

We have thought more of the Illinois election than of our own. The contest in that State has been a source of lively interest from its commencement to us, perhaps, more than to any other community equally remote from its scene. From the moment that Senator Douglas broke with the President, some of our principal Republican leaders were for giving him the warmest welcome into their party, acting in connection with eminent men in other States. For this they were grossly abused by Illinoisans, and finally they had to depart from their original plan, and consent to let the Illinois Republicans settle what was in reality a national question, but not without warning them that they were doing the work of the Democracy, and preparing the way for a Democrat at the next Presidential contest. They hoped the event would show the Illinoisans were right in their estimate of political affairs; but it has not, and the victory that might have been won easily must now be fought for, and may not come at any price. Our Democrats are all for Douglas, even in the Custom-House. The masses of the Democrats have been for him from the start, but the Illinois returns were necessary to convert the office-holders, who always go with the hangman. We have had no Douglas Democratic firing here yet, but in New-Hampshire they have banged away as if they had won a victory—as, perhaps, they have.

We have reports that Mr. Sumner will not take his seat again in the Senate, but probably they are not reliable. His resignation now would be the means of making a Senator of Governor Banks.

Now that the State election is over there is to be a campaign commenced for the redemption of the city from something or other. The temperance people are moving, and desire to have a party formed for the purpose of instituting a municipal government which shall enforce the law against liquor-selling as rigidly as it is enforced in some little town where there are a couple of hundred families, and where every family knows what every other family eats and drinks. The crusade promises to be a long one, for the rum interest is a great one here. The owners of grog-shops, genteel bar-rooms and hotels find liquor-sellers excellent tenants, paying heavy rents, and paying them, too, with a punctuality that virtue does not always imitate when settling its bills. Admitting that there are 2,000 such establishments in the city, and that their average rent is $300, and the total is the handsome amount of $600,000. I presume it is much more, and that among the landlords are not a few of the most zealous temperance men in the State, who would care as little to give up their rents as if they preferred rum to water. Business, too, is so interlaced, as it were, and all pecuniary interests bear so closely upon one another, that it would be a very difficult thing to strike at one of any magnitude without much injuring the others. Cut off the rents that A, B and C derive from their buildings used to sell rum, and they can't pay the bills they owe to D, E and F; and so it will go, if our reformers should get the ascendency, until a very fine addition was made to our present sufferings. However, the evil is not likely to happen for the present, as Boston can't be carried by the Temperance Party, who had better turn their attention to moral suasion again. Rum is too strong for them here, though complaints of its weakness are occasionally heard.

The Democrats think they are strong enough to obtain possession of the City Government, and perhaps they are, as Mr. Beach had a small plurality over Governor Banks in Boston. They would, too, have on their side, should they nominate a party ticket, hundreds upon hundreds of persons who do not desire to have a Maine law government here set up. Col. Heard's name has been mentioned in connection with the Mayoralty, and he would make a good candidate, and an excellent Mayor; but his nomination would excite temperance people terribly, as he makes rum, and so has made a fortune. It would be regarded as a positive defiance, and there would be a pitched battle, in which rum, I think, would win, and win handsomely.

Governor Underwood's speech is exciting much attention among our politicians, and it is thought it is an overture to Douglas, and the beginning of the Democracy's rehabilitation.

We are to have the Italian Opera at the Boston Theatre, at the close of the month, with the Piccolomini. So it is reported. I suppose you can spare her long enough to give us an opportunity to get down on our knees before the *grand donna*.

You will recollect, perhaps, that I stated at the time that the Cashier of the Brighton Bank had made away with a much larger sum than was stated by the papers here, and that it would reach to $60,000. So it is now acknowledged. The Bank's loss will probably be about $40,000, which it has reserved funds sufficient to cover, and so save its capital intact. The fellow has been turned out of the Church to which he belonged. He is too bad to be even a Saint. There is nothing said about punishing him, as the the child is punished who takes a loaf of bread to save itself from starvation.

New-England is looking up in a literary sense. Mr. Drake, who wrote the only history of Boston that is worth anything, has gone to Europe to make researches connected with a work on New-England he has on hand. The first volume of Mr. Palfrey's long-promised *History of the Settlement of New-England* is soon to appear. It will be complete in itself, but the entire work will extend to three 8vo. volumes, and will come down to the revolution of 1688-9, when our ancestors overthrew the government of Sir E. Andros, which was much such a government as that which the Greeks were used to call a *tyranny*. The seventy years embraced in the work constitute the Colonial age, when New-England, for the most part, was theocratically governed, not greatly, I must say, to the advantage of the theocratic spirit, which is the most detestable that can animate a government. In the first volume, there is to be a great deal about Puritanism and Puritan politics in the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I., without full knowledge of which it is impossible to understand our early history, or, indeed, any part of our history. Mr. Savage's Genealogical Dictionary of the first settlers of New-England, showing three generations of those who came here previous to 1692, is in press. The author has been engaged on it for twelve years.

Mr. Choate has given 72 volumes of law-books to the City Library. The collection contains all the Massachusetts Reports for 54 years, and the revised statutes and all their supplements.

Our lecture lists for this season are very rich, and particularly so in contrasts. It would be odd enough to see Colonel Forney's name figuring in any list of lecturers for a Boston course, but it is more than odd enough to find it in the same list with that of Wendell Phillips. They are both engaged by the Mercantile Library. George D. Prentice, F. P. Blair, Jr., and Henry Ward Beecher are on the same list.

A number of gentlemen have given to the Mercantile Library Association a fine cast from the original of the statue known as the Venus de Milo. Mr. Rice, member of Congress elect from No. 4, is among the donors.

Judge Crosby, of the Lowell Police Court, has commenced a work that promises to be of service to future compilers and writers. It is called *Annual Obituary Notices*, and the volume just out is for the year 1857. It will be an annual, and its contents will be confined to persons who have died in this country. As an evidence of the compiler's critical taste, I may mention that he copies from the New-York Times the account of Dr. Griswold's life, which that paper published, giving due credit. Mr. Hillard furnishes a sketch of Crawford the sculptor, and no one is better capable of doing justice to that eminent man's memory.

Ticknor & Field have in press *The Life and Times of Sir Philip Sidney*, said to be by an American author.

THYME.

Naval Intelligence.

The new sloop is rapidly progressing; her stern frame is up, and the planking has been commenced. The frigate *San Jacinto* is to have her copper boilers replaced by iron ones. The *Westernport* is expected to sail for Paraguay on or about the 15th inst. The *Atlanta* was taken out of dock yesterday, and coal, water, provisions and guns are now going on board. The *Caledonia* will go into commission to-day at noon. The stormy weather has considerably delayed the work on these vessels. The *Memphis*, which was reported to have been rejected, has been taken in hand by Mr. Cromwell, who has put her on the New-York Dry Dock for repairs; if, after this, she is found in proper condition for service, she will be received back, and be fitted out. The two Canadian steamers will be hauled to the yard to receive their outfit as soon as the survey upon them is completed.

First Lieutenant Macomb, of the *North Carolina*, has been detached, and ordered to the command of the *Metacomet*, at New-Orleans. Lieut. Williamson, who takes his place, has reported for duty. Capt. John D. Sims has reported as commanding marine officer on board the *North Carolina*. There are now 350 sailor-recruits and 66 marines on board, all destined for the Paraguay Expedition. The latter are daily drilled in the yard by Orderly-Sergeant Lilly, and exhibit the effects of good training. Yesterday they made a fine appearance. The list of lieutenants has now been exhausted, every officer of that rank having been assigned to some duty. So great has been the need of lieutenants, that many, after coming home from a three years' cruise, have been allowed but a few weeks' leave of absence before being ordered to other service.

The Russian frigate *General Admiral* was to have been taken into the Dry Dock at the Navy-yard, but some necessary changes in the arrangements on the part of Mr. Webb decided him to take her on to the large Sectional Dock in New-York.

Letter bags will be dispatched from the Naval Library and Institute, Charlestown Navy-yard, by the store-vessel to Porto Praya, Cape de Verds, on or about the 12th inst. Packages received before that date will be forwarded.

The following officers of the *St. Mary's* will return home from Panama by the next steamer: "Chas. H. Davis, Commander; R. H. Wyman, J. S. Maury, D. P. McCorkle, T. T. Houston, and Wm. H. Ward, Lieutenants; J. W. Taylor, Surgeon; Stewart Kennedy, Assistant Surgeon; W. A. Ingersoll, Purser; P. J. Miller, Boatswain; L. K. Ellis, Gunner; E. A. Cassidy, Carpenter.

The Mormons Demanding an Investigation.

From the St. Louis Republican.

The Mormons claim that they have been traduced and slandered—that they have been tried without being themselves personally present; and now they propose to invite an investigation into their whole conduct during their residence in Utah. This is, as we understand it, the object of the following communication, which comes to us from one of their number, well accredited and authorized to speak for them. The writer says: "The Mormons call for investigation. In the midst of the loud bellowing storms of slander that have swept over their desert home, calmly, but in clear and earnest tones, is the united voice of that people heard to pierce through the tempest, calling for a fair examination of the charges preferred against them. Shall they not be heard? Must the tempest howl on forever, and the tongue of the traducer never be silenced? Thus speaks one of their own party on behalf of his people. That he is sincere and in earnest, is apparent. That his positions and assumptions may be fictitious, is true, but at least they are worthy of a passing thought. 'The Mormons,' he says, 'demand investigation. From the foundation of our system in the wilds of New-York, through our unprovoked and unaccounted-for persecutions in Ohio, Missouri and Illinois, have we called for investigation. Officials, disappointed in their political intrigues, poured forth their accusing venom against us, and we asked to be heard in answer. We have demanded it for years in Utah, and in the capital of our nation, when warlike preparations were going on to bring us to an allegiance from which we never swerved, to punish us for treasons of which we never dreamed and seditions of which we were never guilty. We demanded it when with manly and patriotic breasts we stayed the tide of what we considered an unjust invasion which has flooded up to our very borders. We called upon the Commissioners, who came, as we supposed, to adjust all difficulties, to hear us in our defence. They denied all authority, save to present the proclamation and pardon of the President. We accepted the pardon but denied the allegations against us. We abandoned our homes for the sake of peace, that the army, whose advance we had hitherto successfully resisted, might clap their cymbals and *pass through our desolate streets in triumph*. And now that they have taken up their couchant position almost in the very midst of our settlements, while the judicial representatives of our parent Government parade an escort of a hundred troopers through our cities, on the most trivial pretences: and *civilization, with lust and murder in its suite, performs at last its drunken revels in our beloved city, we demand a full, impartial and thorough investigation of all charges brought against us.* We have been accused of treasons and seditions, unheard and unsummoned, found guilty, and if not punished, have to bear the brand of felons. Our leaders have been accused of the exercise of a religious despotism, chaining the hearts and thoughts of the people, and seeking to subvert the holy institutions of our nation. They too have been found guilty, untried, and the sentence of death brandished over them for years. We have petitioned often, and always in vain, for a hearing; and now from the legislative halls of the nation, where we were not permitted to be heard in our own defence; from the Presidential chair whence our petitions have been spurned; from the merciless pulpit, that would close the gates of heaven against the holy incense of crushed and bleeding hearts; from the venality of speculative suttlers, the bigotry of party, the cruelty of unprincipled ambition, and the bloody verdict of willful ignorance, we appeal to facts, evidence, and constitutional law. At the foot of the throne of the sovereign people of this great Republic, do we petition for a fair investigation. We ask no sympathy; we plead no extenuation; but at the bar of the great National Court—the People—*we demand Justice! From the whole Nation we claim a verdict.* Are we again denied a hearing, and our petition spurned with contempt from the foot of that sacred throne? Is the bar of national justice to be forever closed against our advocates, and on the evidence alone of our accusers, must the verdict be confirmed against us, and the death penalty pronounced?"

Emigration between St. Louis and Salt Lake City.—Mr. Wm. A. Wallace, of the *Alta California*, furnishes us some interesting information in regard to the amount of travel between this place and Salt Lake. On the first day out from Salt Lake he met Hubbel's train of fifty-two wagons. On Oct. 10, met Judge Eckles with a train consisting of one coach and four six-mule wagons. The Judge had with him a little white girl lately recovered from the Indians. On the same day met a train of twenty-one wagons. He reports having passed on the route 1,565 vehicles, 8,061 yoke of oxen, 704 mules, 46 horses and 1,230 head of loose cattle. A large portion of this emigration is occasioned by the establishment of the Government forces in Salt Lake City, many of the trains being filled with army supplies; but aside from this, there is a vast amount of miscellaneous emigration and commercial intercourse existing between the two points.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Slaver Case—Arrest of Capt. Dobson, of the Isla de Cuba.—The brig *Harriet H. McGilvery*, which arrived at New-Bedford on Sunday evening, had as a passenger Capt. Jonathan G. Dobson, late master of bark *Isla de Cuba*, the vessel brought to this port from St. Michael's by the mate and crew, they stating that Capt. Dobson intended to use her in the slave-trade, and had made overtures to them to join him. Capt. Dobson was immediately arrested, and brought to this city for examination before U. S. Commissioner Dexter, on a charge of being engaged in the slave-trade. J. M. Smalley, who was a passenger on board the *Isla de Cuba*, is also held as a witness. Capt. Dobson was brought before Commissioner Dexter this morning. A. S. Cushman, Esq., of New-Bedford, appeared as his counsel. The case was continued until Wednesday. In default of bail in the sum of $2,000, Capt. Dobson was committed to jail. He states that he was on his way to Boston, to find out what had become of his vessel, when he was arrested.—*Boston Traveller, 8th.*

Rights of Free Negroes in Alabama.—The Mobile papers publish a decision of some interest, in its bearing on the condition of persons of African descent in Alabama. It seems that Mr. A., formerly residing in Mobile and afterward in New-Orleans, owned a large amount of real estate in Alabama and Louisana. He removed to France, where he died not long since, before which time he had conveyed by deed his real estate in Mobile to certain persons residing in France and England, of whom it is alleged that they are within three degrees of African descent. Certain persons, claiming to be heirs-at-law to Mr. A. and citizens of Alabama, having filed a bill to set aside the conveyance, it was submitted to Chancellor Keyes on demurrer. He decides: 1. That free negroes born out of Alabama are aliens. 2. That they cannot take lands, by deed or otherwise, in Alabama. The defendants were born in Louisiana.

Important Telegraphic Movement.—Mr. Frederick N. Gisborne has brought to the notice of the merchants of Boston, a project for laying a Submarine Telegraph from Boston to Nova Scotia. He proposes to throw a wire across from Yarmouth, N. S., to Cape Ann, Mass. The distance between the shores of the proposed points of connection is only 200 miles, over a route every way favorable for the wires, which can be put down by contract at a cost of not over $150,000. With this connection made, we shall have direct communication with Halifax, over a distance of 430 miles, while the present route extends over 700 miles of territory through Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick and Maine. With the view of pushing forward this enterprise, Mr. Gisborne has received the entire control of all the telegraph lines throughout Nova Scotia and Cape Breton.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—This Day—Nov. 10.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Nos. 1619, [illegible], 1497, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], 1989, 1267, 1283, 2017, 2021, [illegible], 2025, 2027, [illegible], 2031, 2037, 2039, 2041, 2043, 2047, [illegible], 2053, 2057, 2059, 2063, 2067, 2069, 2071, 2075, 2077, 2079, 2081, 2083, 2085, 2087, 2091, 2093, 2095, 2097, 1563, 1133, 1787. *Part II.*—1342, 2016, 2310, [illegible], [illegible], 1062, 2340, 1224, 4792, 1924, 1650, 2778, 2480, [illegible], 2490, 2492, 2466, 2500, 2512, 2508, 2540, 1774, 36, [illegible], 1254, 1270, 2350, 1244, 2400, 2452, 2458, 1878, 1704, [illegible], 1516, [illegible], 962, 1362, 2432, 596, 2306.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 329, 143, 184, 222, 443, 466, 318, [illegible], 469, 34, 491 to 494, 256, 258 to 272, 467, 322, 380.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1906½, 1582, 1835, [illegible], 1958 to 1967, 1712, 418. *Part II.*—Nos. 1885, [illegible], 1890, 1896, 1796, 1689, 896, 1752, 1990, 1826, 1871, [illegible], 1229, 1892, 1956.

SUPREME COURT—Nov. 9.

Before Judge Ingraham.

The Hydeville Marble Company et al. vs. *Elizabeth T. Deming et al.*—This was a motion to set aside a judgment. The Judge gave the following opinion. From the affidavit submitted on this motion, it appears that the judgments which the plaintiffs seek to set aside were obtained in actions commenced by the service of summonses upon Deming, the Secretary, or upon Chrystie, one of the Trustees, and that in every case neither of these persons communicated to the officers or trustees of the company that such suits had been commenced. In the action brought by Elizabeth T. Deming, the wife of Deming, the secretary, the summons was served on Chrystie, and in the other actions on Deming. The actions brought by Lay were for moneys claimed to be due to Deming from the Company, and such claim was assigned by Deming to Lay—the summonses then served upon Deming, and such service concealed by him from all persons interested in managing the affairs of the Company. There can be no hesitation in declaring such a course of proceeding improper, and so far as this service is in question it is open to the suspicion that the assignment of the claim to the subsequent service of process upon Deming was for the purpose of concealing the knowledge that such legal proceedings had been taken, from the officers of the Company until after judgments had been obtained, and more especially as if it be true, as stated on the part of the plaintiffs, (although denied by Deming,) that he was at this time indebted to the Company in the sum of $5,000. The judgment having been reversed by default in all three actions, executions were issued to the sheriff, and he has sold the property of the Company partly to the plaintiff in the judgment, E. T. Deming, partly to Lay, the other plaintiff, who forthwith assigned the property purchased by him to Mr. Deming, and partly to the defendant Cowles, who purchased for Mrs. Deming and at her request, and subsequently assigned the property so purchased to her. All these proceedings must be treated as if the judgments were recovered for the benefit of Deming and his wife for the purchases made on her account—and be governed by the same rule—as the property is all in her possession and no money paid by her, but the price of the articles purchased only credited on the executions. The sale can be vacated if in the proceedings there has been such a course of dealing as to warrant the supposition that an intention existed to defraud the Company surreptitiously to recover the judgments. As before stated, the mode in which the process was served and the concealment of such service by the husband of Mrs. Deming from all the other officers of the Company was improper, and it appears to me to be such a departure from honest dealing on his part, as the Secretary of the Company, as to render it proper to restrain the completion of those sales until a further examination has been made into the truth of the facts alleged by the plaintiff. If an officer of a Company can assign claims in his own behalf to another and then receive the summons and conceal such service until judgment, without redress and without an opportunity on the part of the Company to deny the validity of such claims, the administration of justice in such a manner would be a farce. It may be that these claims are well founded, and as to the claim of Mrs. Deming, I must say that the weight of evidence on the affidavits is in her favor as to the existence and validity of such claims; but that furnishes no ground for the concealment which is charged of the pendency of the actions for their recovery. On the contrary, the less doubt that could exist as to the validity of the claims, the less need there was to resort to any concealment for their recovery. A part of this property, when sold under execution, was purchased by Redfield & Backus, both of whom swear that they had no connection with Deming or his wife in such purchase, but bought exclusively for themselves. Whether these judgments shall eventually be sustained or not, there can be no doubt that they, by such purchase, acquired a good title. The judgments and executions, so far as third persons acquired interests under them, were valid, and the purchases made by them cannot be affected, even if afterward the judgments should be opened for the purpose of permitting the Company to make a defence therein. It also appears that there was, in the Sheriff's hands, an execution in favor of Morton & Secors against the Company, which was unpaid, and which execution was in no way affected by anything charged in this action in relation to the other proceedings. Some of these judgments were reversed in the Superior Court, and it is objected that these proceedings should have been commenced in that Court. If all the judgments had been in that Court, I should have thought it best to refuse this application, and leave the parties to seek relief in the Court where the judgments were recovered. But two of these judgments are in this Court; the sales have been made on the execution jointly and cannot be separated so as to leave each Court a separate jurisdiction without a multiplicity of actions, and even then relief could with difficulty be attained. Under such circumstances I do not think it can be regarded as any violation of that comity which is due from one Court to the other having similar jurisdiction over the matter, if either Court should exercise it in regard to all the matters in dispute between the parties. In regard to the judgments of Mr Deming and of Lay, and the property purchased by Mrs. Deming or assigned to her by other purchasers, I am of opinion the injunction should be retained until the decision of this action—but upon the condition that the plaintiffs shall give to Mrs. Deming security for the amount of her judgments; such security to be approved of by one of the Justices of the Court and filed within ten days. As to the purchases made by Backus & Redfield, the injunction is to be dissolved and the Sheriff permitted to complete the sales made to them under executions. The costs of this motion to all the parties, ten dollars each, to abide the event.

Before Judge Davies.

DIVORCE DECREE.

Jonathan D. Howell vs. *Maria Howell.*—I think the plaintiff should advance towards the expense of this suit to the counsel of his wife $100. The question as to alimony must be reserved.

Before Judge Ingraham.

THE NEW-YORK HOTEL CASE.

In the matter of *The People* vs. *Dr. Galliardet*, convicted of an assault upon Hiram Cranston, a motion was made for a writ of error and stay of proceedings, which was denied.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Nov. 9.

Before the Hon. Judge Daly.

IMPORTANT VERDICT AGAINST THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

Johanna Murphy vs. *The Commissioners of Emigration.*—In this case, the plaintiff (an emigrant) sues to recover 240 sovereigns, a gold watch, some articles of silver and of wearing apparel, which, she alleges, were lost at Castle Garden, soon after she landed there, in August, 1857. She stated on the stand that she arrived here in August, 1857, and brought with her three chests of baggage; that a little steamboat came along side the vessel, when two gentlemen put three checks on her chests, and gave her what purported to be duplicates. She said she saw her baggage put on board the tug boat, but never saw it all afterwards. She saw two of her trunks or chests afterwards. She called on the keeper of Castle Garden on the day after she landed, and asked him if she could get her money out of her trunk, when he asked her how much she had. She told him 240 sovereigns. He said if she was not going out of town, she could not get it until those who were going had received their baggage. She gave him the check in the hope that he would get her trunk for her; she had never had the third trunk nor the check since. When she asked for it, he put his hand on her back and put her out.

Mr. J. A. Kennedy, the keeper, was examined for the defence. He said the plaintiff handed him the check for the trunk, and that he expressed a doubt at the time about there being money in it, attempts having often been made to defraud the Commissioners in that way; she said at the time, that when her husband died he left her 240 sovereigns in the bank, and that she drew it out to come to this country; he asked her to show the bank book, which she did, and it appeared from it that she had drawn the money at various times.

It appeared that the trunk in which the plaintiff claimed the money and other valuables were, was lost, and the defence was that the railroad companies and their runners were the responsible parties. The Judge, in his charge to the Jury, spoke strongly against the conduct of Mr. Kennedy in pushing the plaintiff out when she asked to get at her money. The Jury returned a verdict of $1,388 73 for the plaintiff.

Before Judge Brady.

TRADING HORSES WITH AN INTOXICATED GERMAN.

The case of Frederick Englebert *vs.* Jacob Berberick, was concluded this afternoon. The plaintiff alleged that the defendant took advantage of him while he was intoxicated; that, in fact, he, the defendant, had induced him to part with his horse without due remuneration. He brought the suit to recover the animal. For his proof he endeavored to show that the defendant was a trader in horses, and that he knew the advantage of getting a fellow a little drunk before proposing a trade. The defendant denied the allegation, but the Jury found for the plaintiff, and valued the horse at $125.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before City Judge Russell.

The trial of ex-policeman Henry Moran, charged with assault and battery on Oct. 23, at which time he was a policeman, was to have taken place yesterday, but the District-Attorney, on the part of the people, was not ready for trial. It was accordingly adjourned to Friday, much to the dissatisfaction of the defendant, who protested that he had been twenty times in Court, and each time was ready for trial. He refused to give bail when required by the Judge to do so, and was accordingly consigned to the custody of an officer.

Alois Mueller was tried on a charge of keeping a disorderly house at No. 198 West Thirty-sixth-street. The principal witness against him was an ex policeman of Albany, named Baker, who resided opposite Mueller's premises. He said that Mueller kept a lager-bier and dancing saloon, and that his place was frequented by numbers of the most disorderly characters, especially in the night time, when their orgies were of a very disgusting nature, causing extreme annoyance to the whole neighborhood. His testimony was partly corroborated by Police Officer Herold and other witnesses. On the contrary, for the defence, it was shown that the house was as well conducted as such places usually are, and that the prosecution was urged from malicious motives. The Jury took three hours to consider their verdict, and finally came into Court stating that there was no possibility of their agreeing. They were discharged.

Oliver Dresler, Peter Hedrick and James Kingston, indicted for forgery in the second degree, having been detected in several attempts to pass counterfeit bills on the Rockland Bank, Mass., pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and were severally sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Joseph Raskin was next tried for an assault on Andrew Haffner, on the 13th June, with intent to kill. A quarrel occurred between the parties, who met each other for the first time on the night in question, and Raskin stabbed Haffner four times with a knife at a porter-house in Forty-fifth-street, near Second-avenue. Several witnesses were examined, both for the prosecution and defence, the theory of the latter being that the stabs were given in self-defence. The Jury, after being absent half an hour, found the defendant guilty of an assault with a dangerous weapon, thereby releasing him from the more serious charge. His sentence was reserved till Saturday.

MARKET REPORTS

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 9, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie Railroad.	Southern boats.	Total.
Ashes, bbls		44		44
Flour, bbls	2,297	139	9,059	11,495
Corn Meal, bushels	—	—	750	750
Wheat, bushels	13,502	—	557	14,059
Corn, bushels	15,975	—	—	15,975
Barley, bushels	15,900	—	—	15,900
Malt, bushels	—	560	—	560
Provisions, pkgs	261	948	—	1,209
Whisky, bbls	170	54	198	422

ASHES—Are quiet at former rates. Pots, $6; Pearls, $6 18¾c.@$6 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand is good, and prices are well sustained. Sales, to-day, 500 bags Java at 14c.@14¼c.; 350 bags Maracaibo at 11¾c.@12c.; 150 bags Laguayra at 12c.@12¾c., the latter rate for White, and 971 bags Rio at 9¾c. ₩ lb., usual terms. Stock of all kinds on hand, this morning, 67,122 pkgs., including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, 42,150 mats and 8,175 bags Java; 3,850 bags Rio; 6,874 bags Maracaibo; 2,410 bags Bahia; 1,500 bags St. Domingo; 1,471 bags Laguayra, and 692 bags Costa Rica.

COTTON—Sales have been reported of 1,500 bales at 11½c.@11¾c. for Middling Uplands; 11¾c.@11⅞c. for do. Gulf, and proportionate rates for other kinds.

FISH—The leading kinds have been less freely dealt in, yet they have been stiffly held.

DRY GOODS—The principal auction sales to-day were characterized by a fair degree of animation, and such lots as were desirable brought pretty good prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market exhibits more activity for desirable lots of State and Western Flour, which are quoted firmer, being less freely offered. The demand is good, in part for export. Sales 18,000 bbls.

Unsound and rejected State, ₩ bbl	$3 00 @$3 85
Standard Superfine State	4 05 @ 4 30
Standard Extra State	4 50 @ 4 80
Superfine Western	4 05 @ 4 30
Fancy Ohio	4 60 @ 4 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 45 @ 6 00
Extra Ohio	5 25 @ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 00 @ 5 25
Extra Genesee	5 25 @ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 30 @ 8 50

Canadian continues in demand at steady rates; sales 800 bbls. at $4 75@$6 for low to choice extra, ₩ bbl. Southern is in good request, at uniform prices; sales 1,850 bbls. at $5@$5 35 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 40@$9 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, at $3 25@$4 05 for fine to superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $3 95@$4 for Jersey, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales by auction to-day 244 boxes, old crop, Layer Raisins, at $2; 626 boxes do., Bunch do., at $1 67½@$1 75; and 180 kegs Malaga Grapes, at $4 25@$4 50, cash, each.

GRAIN—Wheat is less freely offered, to-day, as holders look for higher prices. The demand is fair, but at rates generally unsatisfactory to sellers. The transactions add up only 24,700 bushels, including fair White Canada at $1 25; very good White Michigan at $1 35; good to prime Red (Winter) Western, the former at $1 18@$1 19; Mixed do. at $1 18; ordinary to prime White Southern at $1 20@$1 46; and Mixed Southern at $1 16 ₩ bushel. Corn is in reduced supply and moderate request at improved prices; sales, 35,000 bush. at 76c.@77½c. for mixed Western; 80c. for very choice do., nearly pure yellow; 85c.@87c. for White Southern; 90c. for yellow do.; and 88c. for Yellow Jersey, ₩ bush. Rye is scarce and held above the views of buyers. Barley is plenty, heavy and irregular; sales since our last: 5,000 bush. poor Wisconsin, at 59c.; and 16,000 bush. inferior to good State at 64c.@72c.; and some prime Canada at 85c. ₩ bush. Oats have not varied much. We quote Western at 51c.@53c.; Canada at 52c.@53½c.; State at 47½c.@50c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 42c.@46c.; and Southern at 38c.@43c. ₩ bush. Mr. ED. BILL, Broker, furnishes the following statement of the exports of the leading kinds of breadstuffs, from the Atlantic Ports of the United States, since Sept. 1, 1858:

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

From	To date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn bu.
New-York,	Nov. 5, 1858	60,484	261,171	256,689
New-Orleans,	Oct. 26, 1858	—	—	2,250
Philadelphia,	Oct. 27, 1858	279	20,281	11,759
Baltimore,	Oct. 28, 1858	—	—	—
Boston,	Oct. 29, 1858	10	—	—
Other Ports,	Oct. 22, 1858	—	11,612	3,949
Total from Sept. 1, 1858		60,773	293,064	274,647
To about same period, 1857		189,152	1,534,797	384,211
To about same period, 1856		156,245	3,110,205	1,421,620
To about same period, 1855		195,252	1,244,038	493,668

TO THE CONTINENT.

From	To date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn bu.
From New-York,	to Oct. 26, 1858	14,636	38,151	5,728
From other Ports	to latest dates	4,348	6,020	—

Mr. BILL reviews the trade in Breadstuffs during the last fortnight, thus:

The receipts of Flour for the fortnight have been on the increase, and, being in excess of the usual home trade, which comprises the chief portion of the present demand, the receivers have been ready sellers at a decline of about 20c.@25c. ₩ bbl. on the lower grades of State; the better descriptions have declined less, but the business closes rather heavily at somewhat irregular prices; the stock in store is larger than usual, but the easy state of the money market enables it, so far, to be held with ease. The receipts by Erie Canal at tide-water on the Hudson River, from the opening in May to the 1st of November, show an increase of 959,149 bbls. Flour, 3 848,672 bush. Wheat, 799,102 bush. Indian Corn, and 1,506,288 bush. Barley in 1858 over the receipts of the same period in 1857. For export to England, there is no inquiry, but occasional orders are filled to a limited amount for the Mediterranean ports. The home demand is steady, and improves as the season advances, still dealers are unwilling to hold large stocks, and purchase for immediate wants only. In Wheat, the transactions are moderate; the comparative absence of prime samples, and the high rates demanded, serve to check business; occasionally an export order is executed, but this is no ruling feature of the market, the city and local millers being the principal buyers. Prime Western Red Winter, and the better grades of White are held firmly, while the inferior descriptions are dull of sale at irregular prices, (according to quality and condition. Indian Corn is less freely offered, and holders have been enabled to realize an advance of 6c.@8c. ₩ bushel on Western mixed. Other kinds are scarce, and remain without much change in price.

HAY—Sales 1,200 bales at 45c.@55c., chiefly at 50c.@55c. cash, ₩ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Sales have been reported of 15,000 Dry California at 23c., 6 mos.; also, 2,000 Wet Salted California, 1,600 Rio Grande Cow, and 1,700 Buenos Ayres Kips at private bargain.

HOPS—Continue in moderate demand, at unchanged rates. New, 10c.@16c.; Old, 4c.@7c. ₩ lb.

MOLASSES—The demand has been more animated, and sales have been made of 140 hhds. Porto Rico at 23c.; 415 hhds. Cuba at 21½c.@25c.; 60 hhds. do., in bond, at 18c.; also, by auction, 20 hhds. Porto Rico at 27c.@30c.; 30 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 20c.@22c.; with 22 bbls. and 40 half bbls. Texas at 22c.@22½c., cash, ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar and Turpentine remain as last noticed. Large sales of Resin were reported, but without particulars. Messrs. KNIGHT & SON review the business of the past week, thus: "Spirits Turpentine has been in improved request, at slightly enhanced rates, closing, however, quietly at 52½c., cash. Crude is in light supply, and is quiet at $4 ₩ 280 lbs. Common Resin continues languid, and prices are somewhat nominal at $1 57½@$1 65 ₩ 310 lbs., afloat and delivered. Medium fine grades have been in fair request at $3 50@$6 25 ₩ 280 lbs. Tar has been quite active, with sales of 3,700@4,000 bbls., to arrive and on the spot, at $2 12½@$2 75, as to quality."

OILS—Advices from the East report sales of 800 bbls. Crude Whale at 52c.; and 500 bbls. do. Sperm at $1 24 ₩ gallon. Linseed is dull and heavy at 62c.@63c. ₩ gallon. Lard Oil is selling, in lots, at 90c.@95c. ₩ gallon. Tallow Oil, 9½c.; Palm Oil, 9½c. ₩ lb.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in request, and is dearer. Sales 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $17 25@$17 37½ for Mess; and $13 75 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive and nominal. Bacon is dull and heavy, chiefly at 9c.@10c. ₩ lb. Rough Sides, 7¼c.@7¾c.; Smoked Hams, 10c.@11½c. ₩ lb. Lard is in moderate demand, at former rates; sales 385 tcs. and bbls., at 10½c.@11c. for old; and 10¾c.@10⅞c. for new, ₩ lb. Beef is in fair request at uniform prices; sales have been reported of 280 bbls., in lots, at $10@$12 for repacked Western Mess; $12@$13 for extra do.; $8 50@$9 50 for Country Mess, $6 50@$7 25 for do. Prime, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $18@$19 ₩ bbl. Beef Hams, $14@$15 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is in request, at 12c.@17c. for Ohio; 16c.@21c. for common to good State, and 22c.@25c. for prime to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese is worth 7c.@8¾c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales reported of 150 tcs., at $3@$3 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

SALT—Sales have been reported of 5,650 sacks Liverpool fine on private terms.

SPICES—Sales 3,000 mats Cassia at 23c. ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in fair request at buoyant prices. Sales to-day, 438 hhds. Porto Rico at 6¼c.@8¾c.; 140 hhds. Cuba, at 6½c.@7¼c.; 150 hhds. do., in bond, at 5¾c.@7c.; and 80 bbls. Carthagena, at 6¾c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 15,000 lbs. prime at 10c. ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—Is in fair demand at full rates; sales since Friday last 31 hhds. Kentucky at 11c.@12½c.; 120 cases Seed Leaf at 11c.@18c.; 182 bales Havana at 36c.@40c.; 296 bales Cuba at 17c.@18c.; and 735 bales Yara on terms not disclosed. Buyers and sellers of Tobacco at Louisville, Ky., have had some difference on the subject of the appointment by the Governor and City Council of inspectors at that place. Sellers denounce the inspectors as incompetent. The *Journal* of Nov. 3 urges moderation and concession on both sides. It states that the Tobacco crop for the last season, sold at that place, amounted to the aggregate value of over two million of dollars, and insists that this is too large an interest to be lightly jeopardized by the rashness and stubborness of inspectors or sellers.

WHISKY—Sales have been confined to small lots, at 22½c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 400 bales Cotton, at 3-16d.@7-32d. ₩ lb.; 750 bbls. Resin, at 2s.; and 300 boxes Cheese, at 22s. 6d. For London, 850 bbls. Resin, at 2s.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon's admirers, says the Bury (England) *Times*, will be sorry to learn that the reverend gentleman has been attacked with a very painful disease—inflammation of the kidneys—and that a few days ago his life was all but dispaired of. His medical advisers have given it as their opinion that no danger now exists, but he is prohibited from preaching just yet. The money for the site of his new Chapel (£5,400) was paid down the day before he was attacked.

General Niel has presented the Emperor Napoleon with the first copy of the journal of the works executed by the French engineers during the siege of Sebastopol. This work, which required the labor of three years for its execution, has just been finished. There is a magnificent atlas attached to it, which gives all the English, French, and Russian attacks.

Parson Brownlow fails to receive the gratitude of the South for his labors in behalf of Slavery. The ultra Southern papers ridicule his recent debate with Mr. Pryne in Philadelphia. The Columbia (S. C.) *Guardian* gives the Parson credit for good intentions, but doubts "if his arguments made a single convert in Philadelphia or elsewhere."

Mr. and Mrs. Justin Ripley, of Hingham, Mass., the former aged 75 and the latter 70, celebrated their golden wedding on Monday last. Seven of their children (six with their wives,) and eleven grandchildren were present. The aged couple had each presented to them a pair of gold-bowed spectacles, and some other tokens.

The Portuguese newspapers state that the Marshal Duke of Saldanha, who, when in command of troops during the civil wars, was always remarkable for his attention to all the details relating to the medical department, has just published a work, entitled "State of Medical Science in 1858."

Miss Icebenda L. Thomas, of Huron County, Ohio, has recovered a verdict of $10,000 from Curtis Simmons for breach of promise; her father also obtained a judgment of $5,000 against Simmons for the seduction of his daughter. A bad business for Simmons.

An English paper says: "Somewhat more than two hundred years ago, namely, June 17, 1634, Wm. Wiseman, Esq., an immediate ancestor of Cardinal Wiseman, was elected M. P. for Bandon-bridge, perhaps the most strongly Protestant constituency in the south of Ireland."

Mr. G. P. R. James, appointed British Consul-General at Venice, is now in Paris, on his way to that port. Mr. Gould has lately been the only British diplomatic agent at Venice, and is reported to have given great satisfaction to the Foreign Office.

Sir John Potter, one of the members for Manchester, is dangerously ill. The local Conservative paper announced that in the event of a vacancy in the representation, a Conservative gentleman would come forward.

The movement in Mississippi in favor of the erection of a monument to Gen. Quitman is succeeding admirably. The monument is to be erected on the bluff at Natchez, and is to cost not less than $25,000 nor more than $50,000.

Mr. Punch observes: The "Rose of Castille" is, as at present performed, the sweetest opera yet known; for in it, besides the Rose itself, we have two Pynes, one Mellon, and a little Honey.

Miss Annette Ince, an American actress of repute, has arrived at the Sandwich Islands from Australia, and reports that the theatres at Melbourne and Sydney are in a bad way generally.

Mr. Clemens' condition has exhibited such an improvement within the last week that his friends are now confident of his recovery, and hopeful even of the repair of his injured limb.

Lieut. Hampton, of the Second District Police, in Philadelphia, with a view to the moral and intellectual improvement of the men in his division, has started a reading-room at his station-house.

Another rich beggar was detected in Philadelphia the other day. He had forty-eight $5 gold pieces sewed up in his greasy gaberdine. He was an Irishman.

A Mr. and Mrs. A. Clark are jointly entertaining Syracuse audiences on questions of reform. The lady devotes herself to Free-Love—theoretically. Admittance, 10 cents.

M. Rosseau, Dragoman to the French Consul-General at Tunis, has been appointed French Consul at Djidda, a place vacant since the murder of M. Eveillard.

The Duke of Portland has been having Mr Rarey's system of animal taming applied to a savage bull in his possession. The experiment was successful.

In gratitude to the electors of London, Baron Rothschild, M. P., is about to present the city of London School with £2,000, to found an open scholarship of the value of £60 per annum.

The Rev. James Pratt, of Portland, Me., has resigned the pastoral charge of St. Stephen's Church, after nineteen years' service.

The Earl and Countess of Derby are entertaining a succession of distinguished visitors at Knowsley Park, their seat in Lancashire.

A letter from Constantinople states that Lord Stratford de Redcliffe dined with the Sultan on the 4th, and Lady Redcliffe at the harem.

Services commemorative of the late John H. W. Hawkins, Temperance lecturer, were held in Boston on Sunday evening.

Miss Julia Kavanagh is writing a book of travels, under the title of *A Summer and Winter in the Two Sicilies.*

Mr. Bates, the English convict banker, has been released after an imprisonment of three years.

Wm. Wells Brown, ex-slave, lectured at Trenton on Monday.

Madame Bosio is at St. Petersburg, very enthusiastically received by the patrons of the opera.

Miss Kate Dean has been concertizing in Hartford.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Thomas Ratcliffe was tried a few days ago, at Toronto, upon the charge of having stolen real and personal property belonging to Miss Hannah Bloxam, a colored woman, with whom he absconded to the United States with the intention, it is conjectured, of selling her into slavery. He brought her as far as Detroit, and then tried to persuade her to go on to St. Louis, but she refused, when he left her, taking all her property with him. Hearing afterwards that Ratcliffe was in Montreal, she went there, found the property in his possession, and had him apprehended. The jury found him guilty, and in passing sentence, the Chief Justice characterized the crime as one of the most despicable nature which he had ever known.

An interesting trial has taken place at Yellow Springs, Ohio. Suit was brought by a student at Antioch College against two parties for forcibly entering and dispossessing him of the room he occupied in one of the dormitories belonging to the College. He had been expelled from the College, and it was held that he was not entitled to his room after that event, but the Jury found a verdict in his favor, on the ground that the expulsion had nothing to do with this case of eviction. The law of landlord and the tenant does not, therefore, apply to Colleges. The Hon. Thomas Corwin was counsel for defence. The case will be appealed.

Mobile papers lament that the Alabama University shows signs of decay. The *Mercury* says: "From Alabama we send annually some 200 students to colleges in other States, while to our own University we can, at the opening of the scholastic year of 1858, furnish but the pitiful number of nine Freshmen."

A Convention of Colporteurs, in session at Baltimore last week, received voluminous reports from different parts of the country. One agent reported that he had visited 8,000 families during the year, and had generally been received in a kindly manner.

The Educational authorities of Georgia have resolved that the interests of the State require the establishment of a State University. The Governor has been requested to appoint a Commission, to report a plan to the Legislature.

The completion of the new bridge over the Blackstone, at Pawtucket, R. I., was duly celebrated on Monday, by a procession and dinner, in which Gov. Dyer and other State dignitaries of Rhode Island participated.

The citizens of Pittsburg and Western Pennsylvania generally, are making arrangements on an extensive scale, for a grand celebration of the capture of Fort Duquesne, which is to come off in that city on the 25th inst., the centennial anniversary.

It is proposed to sell the McDonogh property in New-Orleans at auction. The premises are now covered by disgraceful shanties which are pestilence-breeders.

AMUSEMENTS.

ON EXHIBITION.
The magnificent painting belonging to
THE EMPRESS OF FRANCE,
And representing
HER MAJESTY,
Surrounded by the Ladies of her Court,
At Goupil's Gallery,
No. 366 Broadway.
Size of the picture, 15x11 feet.
Open from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
M. KNOEDLER.

N. B.—Entrance through the store, as well as at the side door, where a large and commodious staircase has been opened.

BANVARD'S
GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM,
Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every afternoon at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 13 cents.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
T. F. MEAGHER
Repeats his
ILLUSTRATED NARRATIVE ON
CENTRAL AMERICA
THIS EVENING.

SOMETHING NEW FOR NEW-YORK.
As there are doubtless many thousands in this great City who have never seen or known how cotton is converted from its crude state into lint, and is something in which all the world is interested, it might afford gratification, as well as information, to see cotton separated from the seed; which they can see in the working the great Mr. WHITNEY'S COTTON GIN, by visiting Room No. 64 Duane-st., 3d floor, where the subscriber, who has been a practical grower of cotton, has on hand a large stock of crude cotton, and is ginning from 9½ o'clock A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 o'clock till 4 P. M., commencing on MONDAY, Nov. 8. Admission, 25 cents. Children 15 cents. DAVID DELK.

SCULPTURE AND PICTURES.—A CHOICE collection at private sale, comprising works by the eminent sculptor, Palmer, and pictures by Church, Weir, Kensett, Durand, Boughton, Cropsey, Darley, Mount and others. May be seen from 9 till 4, at room No. 12 Appleton's Building, Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE DON GIOVANNI NIGHT.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, at 8.
PICCOLOMINI, GAZZANIGA, GHIONI,
SOTO, GASSIER, LORINI,
CARL FORMES.

The sale of reserved seats will commence THIS MORNING at the Academy of Music and C. Breusing's at 8½ o'clock, and at Sibell's, No. 20 Wall-st., at 9.

Tickets and seats for any part of the house, including the Parquet, Circle Balcony, Family Circle and Balcony may be had
IN THE EVENING AT THE DOORS.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, at 8,
Second night of Mozart's immortal
DON GIOVANNI.
GAZZANIGA as Donna Anna | Mlle. GHIONI as Elvira
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI........as........Zerlina
CARL FORMES........as........Leporello
GASSIER, LORINI, WEINLICH, COLLETTI,
and all the other artists of the Academy will appear, as well as the popular danseuse,
MLLE. SOTO.
THE MONSTER CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA,
Under the direction of CARL ANSCHUTZ.
On Friday—DON GIOVANNI.
On Saturday, Nov. 11, at 1 o'clock, precisely,
GRAND GALA MATINEE.
TWO ENTIRE OPERAS
First appearance of the renowned cantatrice,
Madame LABORDE,
Prima Donna from the Grand Opera in Paris, when will be given the whole of Bellini's Opera of
NORMA.
To be followed by (first time in America) Paesiello's
LA SERVA PADRONA,
(The Domineering Housemaid,)
in which
Mme. PICCOLOMINI
will appear, for the first time, in her admired character of the Housemaid.

Private boxes for the Matinée may be secured in advance at the Academy, on Thursday and Friday. The sale of the admission tickets commences on Friday.

In active preparation, and to be produced forthwith, with a great cast, Meyerbeer's opera of
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
And, for the first time in America, Mozart's
LE NOZZE DI FIGARO,
(The Marriage of Figaro.)

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
At the request of numerous
HEADS OF FAMILIES and
PRINCIPALS OF SCHOOLS,
The management have consented to give, this
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 10,
A Grand Afternoon Performance, for the Juveniles, of
JESSIE BROWN.
To commence at 2 o'clock,
with all the Brilliant Tableaux and Effects.
Miss AGNES ROBERTSON
In her original character of
JESSIE BROWN.
Mr. DION BOURCICAULT,
In his original character of
The NENA SAHIB.
Mr. GEO. JORDAN........as........Randal McGregor
Mr. A. H. Davenport, Mr. Whiting,
Mr. Grosvenor, Mr. Seymour,
Miss Ada Clifton, Mrs. C. Pope.
In the course of the play, incidental to its action,
Miss AGNES ROBERTSON,
will sing snatches of the following beautiful Scotch melodies: "Auld Lang Syne," "Charlie is my Darling," "Oh, why Left I my Hame," "My Boy Tammie," "Tak yer auld Cloak aboot ye," "Auld Robin Gray."
At the end of the second act a grand tableau,
THE FUSILADE OF THE SEPOYS.
At the end of the third act the celebrated group, never excelled,
THE FINAL CHARGE OF THE HIGHLANDERS.
Doors open at 1; to commence at 2 o'clock.
Children........25 cents
Tickets........50 cents | Family circle........25 cents
Orchestra seats........$1 | Private boxes........$5
WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock,
Last appearance but SEVEN of
Miss AGNES ROBERTSON and
Mr. DION BOURCICAULT.
Two pieces this evening—
BOB NETTLES.
THE PHANTOM.
Miss AGNES ROBERTSON
As Bob Nettles and Lucy Peveryl.
Mr. DION BOURCICAULT
As the Phantom and Tourbillon,
supported by the talented company.
The public are reminded that there are only Seven More Performances by
THESE GREAT ARTISTS,
and are respectfully solicited to avail themselves of these last opportunities of enjoying an evening entertainment unsurpassed in elegance and talent.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
Tickets........50 cents | Orchestra seats, secured..$1
Family circle, entrance in Crosby-st........25 cents
Private boxes........$5 | Children........25 cents

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
MATINEE FOR MOUNT VERNON,
FRIDAY, Nov. 12, 1858,
at 2 o'clock.
THE HON. EDWARD EVERETT,
At the request of the ladies of the New-York Committee of the Mount Vernon Association,
Will deliver his
ORATION ON WASHINGTON.
Doors open at 1; to commence at 2 o'clock.
Tickets, $1; Orchestra seats, (secured,) $1 50. Private boxes, $7 and $10.
For sale at the principal hotels, music and bookstores, the office of the Association, No. 25 Cooper Institute, Astor-place, and at Niblo's Garden.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway.
FOURTH WEEK OF TOM TAYLOR'S NEW THREE-ACT COMEDY
HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING.
In consequence of the immense success which has attended the production of Tom Taylor's last effort, and the large numbers who are nightly unable to obtain admission, the management would respectfully announce the new piece for repetition on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, 1858,
and every night during the week,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
Asa Trenchard, a live Yankee........Mr. Jefferson
Sir Edward Trenchard, a Hampshire Baronet, Mr. Varrey
Lord Dundreary........Mr. Sothern
Coyle, Attorney-at-Law........Mr. Burnett
Abel Murcott, his clerk........Mr. Couldock
Binney, a butler........Mr. Peters
Florence Trenchard........Miss Laura Keene
Mrs. Mountchessington........Miss Mary Wells
Augusta } her daughters. { ....Miss Effie Germon
Georgina } { ....Mrs. Sothern
Mary Meredith........Miss Sara Stevens
To conclude with the screaming farce of
THE NEW FOOTMAN.
Characters by Messrs. Burnett, McDouall, Clinton, and Peters; and Misses McCarthy and Wells.
Balcony Chairs may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½ precisely.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Nov. 10,
The entertainment will commence with the drama of
KNIGHTS OF THE MIST.
John, alias Jack Sheppard........Mr. J. B. Howe
Blueskin........Mr. Charles Hale
Joan Sheppard........Mrs. J. J. Prior
To be followed by the drama of the
SHIP ON FIRE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Nov. 10,
The performance will commence with
ILDAIRE THE DESTROYER.
Ildaire........Mr. G. C. Boniface
Scampino........Mr. G. L. Fox
Zalla........Miss Denvil
Concluding with
THE KNIGHTS OF THE MIST.
Jack Sheppard, Miss Herring Blueskin........Mr. G. L. Fox

BROADWAY THEATRE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, 1858,
Will commence with the play of
MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.
To be followed by the comedy of
LADY AND DEVIL.
To conclude with
HERCULES.

PALACE GARDEN CIRCUS.
In order to place this
BRILLIANT ENTERTAINMENT
within the reach of all, the management have set apart one portion of the interior as a
FAMILY CIRCLE,
admission to which will be
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Box Tickets........50 cents
Children........25 cents
NO HALF PRICE.
GREAT NOVELTY AND ATTRACTION!
Production of the Grand Fairy Spectacle of
CINDERELLA;
OR, THE FAIRY AND THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER.
The characters will be sustained by
FIFTY YOUNG ARTISTES.
FORTY IN THE CORPS DE BALLET.
MAGNIFICENT COSTUMES!
SPLENDID PROPERTIES!
RICH RING APPOINTMENTS!
BEAUTIFUL STATE CHARIOT OF CINDERELLA,
Drawn by
FOUR SHETLAND PONIES,
the whole forming a most brilliant *ensemble.*
In addition to the play
GRAND PERFORMANCES BY ALL THE GREAT ARTISTES.
LITTLE ALICE,
The famous Equestrienne, who has achieved a most brilliant success.
MELVILLE,
THE WONDER.
Mons. FRANCOIS and LINTON,
Messrs. LAKE, PAINTER, DURAND,
RENTZ, GREGORIE and NEIL,
Together with twenty-five additional performers.
Doors open at 6½. Performance commences at 7½.
NOTICE.—CINDERELLA will be performed every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.
Doors open at 1½; to commence at 2½.
In order to give better effect to the performance of Cinderella in the afternoon, the house will be brilliantly illuminated with gas.

CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.
NO. 444 BROADWAY.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, IN A NEW PIECE ENTITLED PONGO.
HERNANDEZ as the BRAZILIAN APE.
Songs, Burlesque Sayings, Acts. Door open at 6½; commences at 7¾ o'clock.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6¾, to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THE GREAT MEXICAN INDIAN GIANT! only 19 years of age, yet over 7 feet high, together with the celebrated American DWARF LADY, over 18 years old, and yet but 37 inches high. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and also THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, THIODON'S THEATRE OF ARTS, including a moving Model of the Leviathan steamer, under way. Between the parts, DR. VALENTINE'S ODDITIES. The Giant, Dwarf, Grand Aquaria, to be seen at all times. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

COMPLIMENTARY EXHIBITION TO MR. JOHN MORRISSEY.—The numerous friends of Mr. John Morrissey intend giving him a Grand Complimentary Benefit on FRIDAY EVENING, the 12th inst., at Hoym's Theatre, Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery, opposite Spring-st., on which occasion he will be presented with the stakes ($5,000) which he won in the late great Fight for the Championship of America with the Benicia Boy. He will be assisted by all the most accomplished professors of Sparring in New-York, comprising Messrs. Aaron Jones, Kelly, the Australian Champion, Johnny Mackey, Shepherd, (his late trainer,) Barney Aaron, Scotty, Johnny Roche, Con. Fitzgerald, Harry Gribben, Phil. Clare, Kerrigan, and many others equally well known for their scientific knowledge of the art of boxing. Tickets $1 each, to be obtained at the principal sporting-houses in the City, and at the doors of the theatre. Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8 precisely.

DRY GOODS.

NEW CLOAKS! NEW CLOAKS!
GEO. BULPIN,
HAVING RESUMED HIS FORMER STAND,
At No. 361 BROADWAY,
And purchased the
BANKRUPT STOCK OF
ARMAND & LAMONTAINE,
He invites public attention to
A TRULY SUPERB STOCK
OF
ELEGANT CLOAKS AND FURS
OF THE
RICHEST PARIS and NEW-YORK MANUFACTURE,
ALL AT MODERATE PRICES.
BLACK VELVET CLOAKS,
BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS,
BLACK BEAVER RAGLANS,
RICH OPERA CLOAKS.
MISSES' and MOURNING CLOAKS
IN ENDLESS VARIETY.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 BROADWAY.

300 Pieces
DOUBLE WIDTH, ALL WOOL,
FRENCH MERINOS,
at
50 cents per yard,
Will be offered
ON MONDAY, NOV. 8,
At the
NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 335 Broadway,
Corner of Worth-st.,
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. are now offering at retail their immense stock of
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
Which contains every article necessary for family use.
Also, just received from auction,
BLANKETS, QUILTS, FLANNELS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, and DRAPERY MUSLINS, &c., &c.
All of which will be sold
MUCH UNDER THEIR VALUE.
CANAL, cor. Mercer.

CARPETINGS FROM AUCTION.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.
Are prepared to show one of the
LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCKS
OF
CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS
to be found in this country,
large portions of which have
been purchased at the late
AUCTION SALES, AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
NO. 524 BROADWAY,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, BEAVER CLOTHS,
Vestings, Trimmings and Woolen Goods of every kind.
LARGE ASSORTMENT AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.,

500 PIECES 9-8 RICH CHINTZ FIGURED
ENGLISH AND FRENCH PRINTS,
At 18¾ cents per yard,
will be opened on
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8,
AT THE NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 335 Broadway,
corner of Worth-st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

1,000 PIECES WOOLEN PLAIDS.
Entirely New Styles, in Winter Colors,
will be opened Monday, Nov. 8,
FOR RETAIL—CHEAP!
At 50 and 62½ cents per yard.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

WINTER SHAWLS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Stellas, Broché, Cashmere, Plaid, Woolen,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LADIES' CASTOR BEAVER CLOAKS,
NEW STYLES,
FROM $8 to $10,
WORTH $12 to $15.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st.

PLAID, LONG, AND SQUARE SHAWLS.
ALL WOOL,
From $2 50 to $5,
Worth $5 to $10.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 37 and 59 Catharine-st.

LADIES' FINE BEAVER RAGLANS,
NEW STYLES,
FROM $5 to $8,
WORTH $8 to $12.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st.

RICH BROCHE LONG SHAWLS,
CHENE LAINE,
From $8 to $12;
worth $15 to $20.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st.

FRENCH BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS,
ALL WOOL,
From $5 to $8,
worth $8 to $12.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st.

LADIES' MAGIC WOOL SHAWLS,
PARIS STYLES,
From $6 to $8,
Worth $10 to $12.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st.

5-4 ATLANTIC MILLS R. SHEETINGS,
SLIGHTLY WET.
25 CASES AT 6¼ CENTS PER YARD.
MANUFACTURERS' PRICE 9 CENTS.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
No 57 and 59 Catharine-st.

ELEGANCE IN PERFECTION.
ANGLO-PARISIAN EXPOSE DE MODE.
H. EDGERTON,
NO. 409 CANAL-ST.
WILL OPEN
MONDAY, Nov. 8,
A complete assortment of the latest style
LADIES' SLEEVE CLOAKS.
This most graceful and recherché article of Anglo-Parisian combination of styles, now exciting universal admiration in the Beau Monde, is composed of
FINE CASTOR BEAVER,
elaborately and artistically trimmed with
FINE CROCHE FRINGE,
Price $10 to $16;
rich, worth in comparison with others' prices of
LADIES' CLOAKS,
From $16 to $25.
In addition to the above, will be offered
THE LATEST PARIS STYLES
OF
PILOT BEAVER RAGLANS,
From $4 50 to $8.
Also,
An immense assortment of
BLACK and COLORED
BEAVER RAGLANS,
PELISSE CLOTH CLOAKS,
MISSES' RAGLANS, in all sizes,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES.
H. EDGERTON,
No. 409 Canal-st.

CLOAKS! RAGLANS! CIRCULARS!!!
FINE LADIES' CLOTH,
10 different colors, at $3, $3 50, $4, and upwards.
HEAVY CASTOR CLOTH.
7 different colors, at $4 50, $5, $6, and upwards.
EXTRA HEAVY FRENCH BEAVERS,
9 different colors, at $5, $6, $6 50, $7 50, and upwards.
Also, Misses' and Children's Raglans, all sizes.
W. K. PEYTON, Cloak Manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

REAL LACES.
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have just opened a superb selection of Real Laces and rich French Embroideries, received per *Fulton.* Also several cartons of cheap Embroidered Skirts and Handkerchiefs, French Embroidered Cambric Collars, 40c. and 50c., worth $1. Embroidered Cambric Collars and Cuffs, at 50c. and 75c., worth $1 50. No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

GREAT SALE OF WINTER CLOTHING
AT OAK HALL,
FOR MEN AND BOYS.
The great ready-made
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st., and Nos. 45, 47, and 49 Gold-st.
Established 1836.
Open until 8½ P. M. Saturday 11 P. M.

DRESS GOODS.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have just received, per *Fulton,*
NEW SILKS,
VALENCIAS AND POPLINS,
Of the latest Paris styles.
No. 729 Broadway, cor. of Waverley-place.

RIBBONS AND TRIMMINGS FROM AUCTION AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—We will open a splendid and very desirable assortment of the above goods on Monday, 8th inst., at very low prices. Also, colored velvet ribbons, dress caps, illusion sleeves and capes, head dresses, feathers, flowers, &c. Kid gloves at 50c. per pair; best quality, 75c.
D. CLARKE, No. 643 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES ARE VERY useful for softening and bleaching the hands. As a speedy and effectual cure for chapped and rough hands, salt rheum, &c., they have no equal. Are very useful while engaged in domestic affairs, such as sweeping, dusting, house-cleaning, and are invaluable in attending to coal fires. For sale by Rubber dealers, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

SKIRTS! SKIRTS!! SKIRTS!!!—10,000 old extension skirts wanted in exchange for new ones, at Mrs. FOSTER'S Skirt Manufactory, No. 383 Broadway, over Morrison's. All kinds of ladies' skirts made to order on the shortest notice.
N. B.—Private dressing-room, where ladies can change and have skirts fitted to suit.

SKIRTS.—ELEVEN-SPRING SKELETON skirts, adjustable bustle, best patterns, and wear, made for $1 31; 13 springs, $1 50, and 16 springs, $2. Children's 4 springs, 25 cents each. Dealers supplied with 8-spring skirts for $8 dozen; 11 springs, $11, and 16 Springs, $15 dozen. C. L. HARDING'S Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson. N. B.—No connection with next door.

FRENCH, SPANISH, CHINESE, OPERA, MARABOUT, FEATHER and MOURNING FANS—Comprising a complete assortment of every variety. STAUNTON AND CHINESE CHESS MEN in all styles; also, American Indian Fancy Goods, at
FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer at retail, on MONDAY, NOV. 8th,
Their entire stock of
BROCHE SHAWLS,
At extremely low prices, viz:
100 LONG SHAWLS, at $11, reduced from $14.
200 LONG SHAWLS, at $[illegible], reduced from $18.
300 LONG SHAWLS, at $15, reduced from $20.
100 LONG SHAWLS, at $20, reduced from $30.
The above goods are the greatest bargains ever offered in this City.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

300 PIECES OF
SCOTCH PLAIDS,
REDUCED TO 20 CENTS PER YARD,
BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS,
will be opened on
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8,
at the
NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 335 Broadway,
corner of Worth-st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND TALMAS, in rich Lyons Velvet, Cloth and Combination, elegantly trimmed and of the latest Paris shapes, in great variety.
Also, a very large assortment of
CHEAP CLOAKS and TALMAS,
in Black and Fancy Cloths, Beavers, Felts, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CARPETS.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
The question as to the sale of
CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, ETC.,
At wholesale and retail, for cash,
Has been satisfactorily determined by the daily sales made at CRANFORD'S CASH BAZAAR, No. 204 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.
Parties wanting to furnish hotels, ships, steamboats and private dwellings, as well as close trade buyers, are invited to call and buy. DAVID WEBB.

RICH EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,
Collars, Sleeves, Robes, Caps, Trimmings, &c.
Also,
CHEAP LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
of every description.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will open on MONDAY, Nov. 8th, a large lot of
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S
TAPE-BORDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
MUCH UNDER PRICE.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

PARIS ROBES AND DRESS SILKS.
Latest Fall Styles, in great variety.
Also,
LOW-PRICED DRESS SILKS,
Plaids, Stripes, Bayaderes, Brocades, &c., &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CARPETING, CURTAIN MATERIALS,
Cornices, Lace Curtains, Window Shades, Draperies,
AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
of every description, at low prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
RAGLANS! RAGLANS! RAGLANS!
HEAVY BEAVER, and handsome........$8 and $10
At W. JACKSON'S Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
N. B.—Opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

MR. DAVIDSON, NO. 125 BLEECKER-ST., respectfully invites attention to her complete and elegant assortment of Paris Winter millinery, of the latest modes; also, misses' bonnets, head-dresses, coiffures, &c., all of which for richness, elegance and lowness of price cannot be excelled. N. B.—The balance of rich Fall bonnets will now be disposed of at greatly reduced prices. No. 125 Bleecker-st., (west of Broadway.)

FURS.

A NOTICE TO THE LADIES.
FURS, FURS, FURS,
WHITE & BIRD
Will make it an inducement to those who wish to purchase
LADIES' OR GENTS' FURS.
Every article warranted as represented or
NO SALE.
SABLE, ERMINE, MINK AND STONE MARTEN, FITCH, FRENCH MINK. Also of the lower grades made in the best manner of all the different shapes. Remember those
$15 SETS OF FRENCH MINK,
Large half cape, muff and cuffs, for only $15. Our motto—"Do unto others as you would have them do unto you."
WHITE & BIRD,
No. 34 John-st., and No. 28 Maiden-lane,
corner Nassau-st.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS,
RUSSIAN AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
ROYAL ERMINE,
MINK, SQUIRREL
and every other description of fur in
CLOAKS, CAPS, VICTORINES,
MUFFS AND GAUNTLETS.
Being DIRECT Importers of FOREIGN SKINS, and PRACTICAL MANUFACTURERS, we are enabled to GUARANTEE our FURS in every PARTICULAR, and solicit the careful inspection of every lady before purchasing, as we have determined to sell at VERY SMALL PROFIT, and as a consequence inaugurate a NEW SYSTEM in the Fur-trade.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

ELEGANT PARIS MADE FURS!
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 BROADWAY,
Having purchased the ENTIRE STOCK recently belonging to the ASSIGNEES of
ARMAND & LAMONTAINE, of PARIS,
And ON SALE AT NO. 361 BROADWAY,
He has removed HIS OWN STOCK there, and invites public attention to the same.
WHICH MUST BE CONVERTED INTO CASH
WITHIN THE NEXT 60 DAYS.
RUSSIAN SABLE CAPES,
LARGE MINK CAPES,
ERMINE and CHINCHILLA CAPES, TIPPETS,
MUFFS and CUFFS,
THE VERY BEST GOODS,
AT STRICTLY MODERATE PRICES.

FINE FURS AND SLEIGH ROBES.
J. D. PHILLIPS & CO.,
No. 60 Broadway, corner of Exchange-place, are selling their
EXTENSIVE STOCK OF FURS
AT RETAIL.

FANCY FURS
AT WHOLESALE.
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
45 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO JOBBERS and RETAILERS accustomed to purchase FURS in this market, that, notwithstanding the very general, if not quite universal, practice adopted by the Wholesale Manufacturers of this City within the last twelve years, of throwing their stocks open for RETAILING PURPOSES just so soon as the season for consumption arrives, and still expecting the REGULAR RETAILER and even the JOBBER to continue their custom,—they *cannot believe either in the*
NECESSITY, JUSTICE OR POLICY
of the same, but, on the contrary, do still believe in the ABILITY OF THE TRADE IN THIS CITY to support at least
ONE STRICTLY WHOLESALE HOUSE.
To this end they now invite the attention of all those in any way interested, to their very complete stock of
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
embracing the richest as well as the most common varieties,
GENTS' MUFFLERS, CAPS, COATS,
GLOVES AND FANCY ROBES,
all of which they will sell to such buyers as are in favor of *fair competition and legitimate business.*

AN ELEGANT DISPLAY
OF
LADIES' FURS,
At GENIN'S NEW STORE,
No. 507 Broadway,
Consisting of
RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK AND ERMINE,
OF MANTELETS, FISCHOUS,
CAPES, VICTORINES,
MUFFS AND CUFFS.
Also, an elegant variety of
CHILDREN'S FURS.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
BOUGHTON & RANDALL,
No. 63 Broadway, (up stairs,) block below Trinity Church,
Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers and Importers of
FINE FURS.
Having determined to offer their stock at RETAIL, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their Extensive Assortment of FANCY FURS, consisting of
RUSSIA AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK, FITCH, STONE-MARTEN &c
IN CLOAKS, CAPES, HALF-CAPES, VICTORINES,
MUFFS, CUFFS, &c.
Also, Hudson's Bay Wolf, Prairie Wolf, Bear, Fox, Genet
SLEIGH ROBES.
We call special attention to our White Arctic Fox—a beautiful artible for Carriage Lap Robes.
Our Stock being the Finest and most Extensive in the City, we feel confident that every one can be suited.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL of the E. L. Snow Social Union, No. 1, will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, at the Apollo Rooms, No. 410 Broadway. Cornell's celebrated Band is engaged for the occasion. Tickets, (supper included,) $1 each, to be procured at Mrs. White's, No. 223 Mulberry-st., or any of the Committee.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 10, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DON GIOVANNI.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—BOB NETTLES—THE PHANTOM.

LAURA KEENE'S—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—THE NEW FOOTMAN.

BROADWAY THEATRE—MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR—LADY AND DEVIL—HERCULES.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—KNIGHTS OF THE MIST—SHIP ON FIRE.

BOWERY THEATRE—[illegible]—THE KNIGHTS OF THE MIST.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THEODON'S THEATRE OF ART—DR. VALENTINE—INDIAN GIANT.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

PALACE GARDEN—NIXON & KEMP'S GRAND EQUESTRIA.

MINSTREL HALL—CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas............3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail......................5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad......5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.........7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.........5½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....................3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A.M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A.M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European Mails by the steamship *Persia*, hence for Liverpool, to-day, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 9 o'clock.

The mails by the *Fulton*, for Southampton, on Saturday, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-office at 10½ o'clock of that day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The screw-steamship *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool on the 27th ult., arrived yesterday. Her intelligence is substantially four days later than that by the *Circassian*, as the latter left on the 26th, and as we have had but a meagre telegraphic outline of her news. The settlement of the Franco-Portuguese question is verified, the *Charles et Georges* having been delivered up, the Captain released, and a large indemnity stipulated. The non-interference of the British Foreign Office in the affair had excited some indignation in England. There seems to be a suspicion that the blow was secretly and indirectly leveled at England. The entrance of the *Wabash* within the Golden Horn had so fluttered the European diplomatists at Constantinople, that they had joined in addressing a protest to the Porte. The Sultan had accordingly requested the offending American vessel to retire, which, at the latest moment, it was about to do. The "blessed baby" of the Mortaras continues to occupy the English and Continental press. No final answer to the French remonstrance has yet been had from his Holiness. WHITEHOUSE, "the electrician and projector," assures the Atlantic Telegraph Company that he will undertake to put the cable in good working order in a few days, if intrusted with the entire control. From India and China we have later advices of no conspicuous moment. Lord ELGIN had reached Shanghae, after celebrating a favorable treaty with the Emperor of Japan.

From Venezuela we have word that the country is entirely tranquil, enjoying a rapid revival of its prosperity. The coming of General PAEZ is anticipated with the utmost eagerness. The official paper at the capital pays a handsome tribute to Mr. CHARLES EAMES, the departing American Minister, who is superseded by Col. TURPIN, the new appointee.

The alliance between General WALKER and J. L. WHITE, Esq., excites the greatest astonishment among the particular friends of the latter, who have been in the habit of abusing WALKER without stint. It is now even hinted that the passengers on board the steamship *Washington*, which recently sailed from this port with the ostensible purpose of going to California, *via* the Nicaragua Transit route, are fillibusters; and WHITE himself says that as the United States Government would not protect him and his contract, he has come to the conclusion to protect himself. It is stated that he had the offer from Gen. JEREZ of the contract awarded to Mr. VANDYKE, but that he refused it, believing the one which he at present holds, valid in all respects. It is difficult to determine what the present complication will lead to. General HENNINGSEN arrived in Washington yesterday afternoon, in response to a dispatch from WHITE, and an interview took place between him and WALKER last night, the intention being to talk over and settle old feuds. Señor YRISARRI is also now implicated as one of the Fillibusters, and is, it is alleged, to furnish passports to all "emigrants" who sail on WHITE's steamers.

According to dispatches from Col. MILES, commanding against the Navajo Indians, they are likely to give a great deal of trouble before they are conquered. They are numerous, powerful and wealthy, and once combined under a single leader, will make a resistance to our troops which will be quite formidable. Since Col. MILES' battle with them at Cañon de Chelly, another affair has occurred between a detachment of troops under Capt. HATCH and a band of the Navajos, in which LARGOS, a principal chief, and six others of the Indians were killed. They are now driving their stock as far westward into the mountains as possible, preparatory to making a decided stand.

It is stated that the Hon. ERASTUS CORNING has been called to Washington by the President, in consequence of a desire to consult him relative to the iron interests, in view of the proposed revision of the Tariff at the coming session of Congress, and also to obtain his opinions as to the best plan for the construction of a Railroad to the Pacific. The Administration, it is believed, is determined to push both these matters at an early stage of the session.

Notice has been given to the Hon. THOMAS J. FLORENCE, elected to Congress from the First District of Pennsylvania, that his right to a seat will be contested. His opponent, Mr. RYAN, the People's candidate, claims to be elected by 450 majority.

The contest in the Ninth Congressional District of this State has not yet been decided—the official canvass of the vote not yet having been concluded. Mr. HASKIN's friends are confident of his election.

The stupendous financial swindle connected with the extensive issues of the bogus bills on the "New-England Bank of Fairmount, Maine," has excited a good deal of attention. A large number of hitherto respectable brokers are said to be implicated in the fraud, and one or two, it is stated, fearing the result of an examination, have fled from the City. The plates for the bills were engraved by Messrs. RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON, the celebrated bank-note engravers, but without any suspicion on their part of anything wrong in the transaction. The case is still undergoing examination.

Yesterday, about 1,500 bales of Cotton were sold at languid prices. Flour was more active, and somewhat firmer. Wheat and Corn were in fair request, the latter at advanced prices. Pork was dearer and moderately active. Sugars, Coffee, and Molasses were pretty freely dealt in, as were likewise Hides and Tobacco. Freights continued inactive.

THE BANK-NOTE ENGRAVERS.—Some few months ago a combination of all the bank-note engravers in the country was effected, ostensibly for the protection of the community against the fraudulent issue of spurious money. This coalition has, no doubt, effected a great deal of protection—for its members—since it has secured the monopoly of all work at fixed rates. But beyond the benefit thus self-conferred, the combination of bank-note engravers has not been productive of much other good. It has even done harm, by deluding persons into an extreme degree of confidence, which would not appear to have been wisely placed. The public was yesterday informed, under the head of Police Reports, that half a million of "bogus" notes, purporting to be issued by a Maine Bank, which has no existence, had been thrown upon the market. The bills are said to be engraved in the first style of art, and the work is reported to have been done by a Wall-street firm of engravers, who are, of course, members of the combined protective force. So that Banks and Bankers throughout the United States have been subjected to the payment of very high rates for their bank bills, on the plea of insuring their safety against forgery, while the protection afforded them has been of very doubtful character, which is disclosed by the discovery of the notes of the "Bank of Fairmount, in Maine." A celebrated orator speaks very pathetically of "the protection which vultures give to lambs." What shall be said of the costly protection which bank-note engravers claim to give to the public?

The Political Horizon.

There is always a lull after a tempest:—and so the political world has subsided into an unwonted calm since the elections. All parties are trying to devise what consolation the result may be made to yield. The Republicans are naturally and excusably exultant over their sweeping victories, to which the only drawback comes from the brilliant triumph of DOUGLAS in Illinois, with the unpleasant suspicion which it seems to authorize, that he has stolen just enough of their thunder to spoil their chances for 1860. They are, accordingly, scrutinizing the case with special care. One Republican journal comforts itself by thinking of the herculean efforts made by DOUGLAS, and the enormous sums of money he must have spent, very justly supposing that these exertions cannot be renewed *ad infinitum*. Another is endeavoring to convince itself that his triumph is not very complete after all, and that if the districts of Illinois were only differently constituted he could not be returned to the Senate in spite of his apparent success. And a third predicts that his misdeeds in the past have been so manifold and so marked, that he will find it impossible to command the confidence of the North to any dangerous extent.

The Administration organs find it still more difficult to derive consolation or hope from any aspect of the political heavens. They are sour and out of temper, and find their chief solace in denouncing the doctrines put forth by Mr. SEWARD in his Rochester speech as involving the height of treason to the country and danger to the Union. They ring the charges upon it as if it were some new revelation of the distinguished Senator's opinion,—as if he had just now for the first time proclaimed his hostilities to Slavery and his hope of its extinction. This is somewhat absurd. Everyone who knows anything of his political history understands perfectly that there was nothing new in the speech, except possibly a stronger imputation of his own views to the Republican Party than that party has ever hitherto been willing to allow. A correspondent of the *Tribune* yesterday shows very clearly, by a collation of Mr. SEWARD's speeches, that he has always held and expressed the very sentiments which now excite so much alarm. This, however, does not amount to a vindication of anything but Mr. SEWARD's personal consistency, and it cannot escape observation that a good many Republicans, in various sections of the country, shrink from the task of maintaining these views and vindicating these opinions of our Senator in a Presidential canvass.

The Washington *Union* evidently considers its own peculiar party *in extremis*. We have heard a rumor—from what ought certainly to be good authority—that the *Union* has been sold to the friends of DOUGLAS, and that they will enter upon its active management soon after the opening of the session of Congress. If so, its temporary editors are evidently inclined to improve the brief remnant of power that still remains to them. They are unusually vehement in their abuse of DOUGLAS, imperative in excluding him from any position of influence in the Democratic Party, and zealous in their endeavors to rally the old Southern State-Rights Party to their support. They join this wing of the Democracy in rejecting the doctrine of popular sovereignty in the Territories, upon which DOUGLAS has taken his stand, and invoke the Southern ultraists to assume their wonted control over the policy and action of the party. Unfortunately for them, however, the Southern ultraists seem to understand the emergency of the case, and have no disposition to be thus crushed between the sectional millstones which threaten their destruction. Senator HAMMOND's speech has created a marked sensation throughout the country, and is regarded as the symptom of a general abandonment, by the Southern Democracy, of the extreme position which they find they can no longer hold. The sentiments of that speech, so far as they relate to practical political issues, meet a very general concurrence from the people of the Free States.

Indeed the general impression seems to be that Senator DOUGLAS and Senator HAMMOND have devised a platform upon which the National Democratic Party can be reconstructed, and by which it can regain the *prestige* and moral power which it lost by the disastrous victory of 1856. The Republicans, who have all along considered their success in 1860 as nearly certain, are puzzled and a little dismayed by the new prospect—while the Democrats are one and all listening anxiously for the recruiting drum which is to give the signal for enlistment under their new commander.

Our Judiciary—Conflict of the Judges and Uncertainty of the Law.

In and about the time of the elections, it is somewhat difficult to get a hearing for any observations which do not calculate somebody's chances of something; and after having elected a Governor, put DOUGLAS on the high road to the Presidency, "framed a platform," or "indorsed a standard-bearer," every one feels that to condescend to take precautions against having his throat cut or his pocket picked, would be attended with a certain loss of dignity. Two-thirds, for instance, of those in New-York who think the comparative chances of SEWARD and DOUGLAS of being elected in 1860, a subject of surpassing interest, would hardly turn on their heel to put an honest man or a good lawyer on the bench of one of the Courts of this City. And yet, astounding as the assertion may seem, it is of more importance to public morals and public happiness in this State, who it is that shall sit in our judgment-seats for the next six years, than who shall occupy the White House for the next term. Everything in the country is of secondary importance to the Judiciary. Congress sits, and Presidents are elected, and armies march and fleets sail, simply that Judges may be enabled to decide rightfully, without fear or favor. The whole machinery of Governments, however ponderous it may be, exists, or ought to exist, in every State, as SIDNEY SMITH wittily said, for the simple purpose of getting twelve honest men into the jury-box. Civil society is formed simply that we may not have to collect our debts by inflicting corporeal punishment on our debtors, or to carry a musket on our shoulders all day, in self-defence. If these objects are not achieved, the President is a farce, and the Senate a debating club. If A cannot be made to pay us what he owes us, and if B may beat us with impunity whenever he sees us in the street, we do not care a straw who gets the Charleston nomination, or what side the Anti-Lecompton Democrats take at next election. Any interest we take in the matter, or any one takes in it, is due to each man's anxiety to have his liberty unshackled, and his property secure. Even the sentiment of patriotism, powerful as it is, and much as it may be roused to perform, is based on this lower, grosser, but most natural feeling. Where there is no security, there is no love of country. When we say we love our country, we mean we love that state of things in which we eat and drink, and labor, and trade, and travel, and speak in peace. If we were satisfied that MULLIGAN might pummel us whenever he pleased, or that DEVLIN could always filch our earnings from us, we should become citizens of the world, and be as content, barring the heat and the flies, in having our lot pitched in Oude, as in New-York.

Now, nothing tends so much to security as *certainty in the law*—or, in other words, the existence of rules by which, as long as the Legislature does not change them, every man may base his calculations, or regulate his conduct. In the fact that no man knows what the law is, lie two-thirds of the evil of despotism. The whim of the sovereign supplies the place of acts of the Legislature and decisions of the Courts; and a well-intentioned person may have his head cut off in the evening simply for doing what was enjoined upon him in the morning. If once a decree was promulgated, it was sure to stand and be rigidly enforced, living under an absolute monarchy would not be so very irksome after all; but a subject of the Sultan or of the Czar may find himself any day in durance vile, because he is unable to ascertain after breakfast what opinion his master entertains of every act which a member of a civilized society can by any possibility perform.

We think ourselves happier than either Turk or Russian, because we do not happen to have an absolute Prince reigning at Albany; but in point of fact we have hardly a Judge on the Bench who does not inflict on us the sorest curse of tyranny, in infusing uncertainty into the law, throwing doubt over all rights, and over all the remedies for our wrongs. We have in the State of New-York about fifty Judges, and certainly every four Judges, or those of each District, without counting the Recorder, City Judge or those of the Superior Court, are in the habit every term of their Court of pronouncing decisions which are either *not law at all, or are different from the law in other Districts*. In this City even, there is one law in the Superior Court, another in the Supreme Court, and another in the Common Pleas, besides Judge RUSSELL's law, which in many respects is more remarkable than any. We do not mean to institute any invidious comparison, but we state a fact. There is such a variance in the decisions in each District and in each Court that it amounts to an almost absolute substitution of the discretion of the Judge for both the common law and the statute. The consequence is that every case of any importance has to be carried to the Court of Appeals in order to get a final and satisfactory decision. But as all cases go to the Court of Appeals, the Supreme Court and all the others, ponderous machines though they be, are thus degraded into the humble position of referees for the taking of evidence. If the suitor is rich enough and courageous enough to appeal, he has to wait two years, and justice is thus delayed; if he cannot appeal, he feels that justice is denied him.

The common law has always, both here and in its birth-place, been considered a vague and uncertain thing. It was necessarily so in the beginning, for the simple reason that it was but oral tradition. It was reduced to a system, and principles framed out of it, by a series of able judges administering it for some hundreds of years. By strict adherence to precedent—one of the objections to it, its uncertainty, lost a great part of its force. To have to look for it in hundreds of volumes of reports is, no doubt, a great evil; but to have it lodged in the heads of some score of judges, each judging on his own responsibility, and without any respect for his predecessors, and without paying any attention to his colleagues, is a worse evil still. In England, though there are four courts, all of which weigh heavily on mankind, there is sufficient uniformity in the decisions, and consequently sufficient clearness in the law, to make most people satisfied with one trial. The cases which are carried to the House of Lords are few in number. The reasons are obvious. All the judges of the English Court are men who, when they were at the bar, were in the front ranks of the profession. They were appointed because they had the largest practice and did it the best. A judgeship is the ordinary reward to which a successful lawyer looks forward. He works hard in his early years, not that he may at last own a corner house and lot alone, but that he may have a seat on the Bench. Those who know anything of the bar here, know what sort of value a first-rate lawyer places on a Judgeship. If CHARLES O'CONOR, DANIEL LORD or DUDLEY FIELD were at the English bar, they would be sitting in ermine at Westminster and very proud of it. Here they would scorn such promotion. The result is, that the law is administered by men who have hardly got hold of its principles, who have had but few clients, and, consequently, little experience, and whose minds have not received a legal training. They administer justice after their fashion, but their fashion is deplorably bad. The Supreme Court of this District has, three times within the last year, attempted to convict a murderer in a very plain case, and every time blundered grossly, and failed miserably. Almost every serious offence is tried twice, at least, owing to the erroneous ruling of the Judges on minor points of law. It may be safely said that there is hardly a man on the bench who can conduct a long trial, either civil or criminal, with even fair accuracy. Look at CANGEMI's case; look at RODGERS' case; look at the Willis examination two days ago; look at the Harlem Railroad case; look at the Lowber case; look at all the scandals of the last twelve months—the hopeless mixture of ignorance and stupidity and chicane which they display.

Some people lay the blame of all this on the law itself, and fancy we should be all right if we only had a good code, like that of France. There never was a greater mistake. There could be no code framed in which no passage would admit of different modes of interpretation. Able lawyers, interpreting in the light of great principles, would, no doubt, make their commentaries as luminous and consistent as the text; but four small pettifoggers, elected to the bench by political wirepullers, sitting in each of eight districts, with two extra courts in the capital, would, aided by Judge RUSSELL, turn the [illegible] that human skill could devise into [illegible] for the confusion of the simple and [illegible] the knavish.

What we want is certainty. Certainty cannot be had while there are ten Courts of equal jurisdiction, composed of lawyers who did not succeed very well at the bar. We do not care even so much for good laws as clear laws—laws we can understand and rely on. The present system is a close approach to wager of battle, or ordeal. As a general rule, litigants might almost as well toss up as plead.

The English on the Amazon.

Quite down among those huge primeval woods and that wild tropical undergrowth which fringe the Amazon, it would be possible for a nation to hide itself and defy research. The experiment, according to a correspondent, whose letter from Lima we published yesterday, has been tried; and in this single instance has only failed of success for reasons which gave the enterprise an unusual notoriety. The English, it seems, have acquired a vast region lying at the upper waters of the Amazon, along under the warmer side of the Andes, which they are preparing to occupy with all the means and men incidental to an extended scheme of colonization; and to the exclusion and extinction, our correspondent judges, of the several nationalities in the neighborhood. The story is a startling one, grating harshly upon American ears, attuned as they are traditionally to the doctrine of President MONROE; and certainly merits attention at the hands of Government.

The course of events which have led to this result may be briefly stated. At the disruption of the old Republic of Colombia, and the erection of three States from the ruins, there was an unexplored tract of unknown limits lying upon the upper tributaries of the Amazon, which was to be the subject of future survey, each State in the meantime holding an undivided interest, proportioned to the share of the public debt of the integral Republic which it was obliged to assume. As Ecuador became liable for one-fifth of the debt, she acquired an undivided fifth of the lands, and has held them until recently. The English, who are the creditors of all mankind, held at the same time the Colombia bonds, urging from time to time upon the impoverished treasury of Ecuador their payment, principal and interest. But as the treasury never, by any good fortune, possessed a surplus applicable to vexatious old debts, of forgotten consideration, and as the importunities of the English creditors grew yearly fiercer and more formidable, it occurred to the Government that this outstanding interest in wild lands might be turned to account. It was tendered to the creditors in lieu of all indebtedness. On mature consideration, and due consultation with the Foreign-office in Downing-street, Lombard-street accepted the tender, with the addition of right of free access to the Amazon, ratifying the treaty at Quito in September of 1857. Forthwith they applied themselves to the construction of a small fleet of river steamers, suitable to the far inland waters that had fallen to them; and these vessels, to be laden with colonists, and to be busied in the inestimable traffic of the Amazon, are nearly ready for dispatch.

The business has not, however, reached this advanced stage without resistance. The Governments adjoining Ecuador have protested stoutly, even to the edge of war, against this disposition of territory in which the Ecuadorian interest was an unreduced fraction, not located, and at present unsusceptible of definition by boundaries. Peru has been especially vigorous in its remonstrances, both on this score and the old quarrel of FLORES; and New-Granada has sustained Peru. In the meantime, our informant represents Mr. WHITE, the American resident at Quito, as either wholly silent, or, if at all active, only active to promote the English operation, lending himself to the purposes of the British *Chargé*, Mr. COPE, in utter forgetfulness of the interests of the United States. Of this accusation we leave the culprit to acquit himself as he may, and as doubtless he will. To the fact, however, that an English Company—and English companies are ever the pioneers of English political power—has seated itself at the heart of South America, at a point available for the future control of the politics, the trade and the civilization of that continent—at a point, moreover, directly in the path of American progress, should that path ever lead beyond the Isthmus—we would invite more earnest attention. Against the establishment of European colonies in this hemisphere we are prescriptively committed. With emigration under the auspices of the different American Governments, where the colonists accept the sovereignty of those Governments, we have nothing to do—certainly nothing in the way of discouragement. But to the establishment of a colony under English sovereignty, and protected by the English flag, or by the flag of any European state, the rescript of MONROE applies in direct terms. It was this specific evil that dogma was intended to reach; it was elicited by the situation of the very region into which this Lombard-street Colony is to settle. If the doctrine is not a dead letter, the sooner Mr. BUCKALEW, the new resident at Quito, is instructed to file his protest against the execution of the contract, the more creditable it will be to the tardy activity of the Administration, who have allowed so important a matter to proceed so far unchecked. There could be no confession more preposterous than that we have no remonstrance to utter to save the navigation of the Amazon, while we have a navy to spare to save that of the Paranà.

It is a pleasant commentary upon the English grumbling at Mr. REED, to turn thus now and again to English intrigues upon our own half of the globe. At no outlook do we fail to recognize the shrewd, selfish and always vigilant energy of British acquisitiveness; hastening to points apparently designated for their American relatives by inevitable fate, and either striving for possession, or such foothold as may oblige us to pay well for our bargain when we come to make it. Thus when we talked of Texas, the English were already on hand, tempting the new State to maintain its independence in the English interest. We approach Cuba, and are defeated by the pressure, at Madrid, of English holders of Spanish bonds. The early acquisition of Mexico becomes imminent, and we find English creditors with their claims fastened upon the resources of that Republic, and demanding to be assumed with it. Our commerce with Venezuela is invaluable; it is suspended while English men-of-war blockade Laguayra. We glory in the opening of the Paranà to the trade of the world, and find English sympathies and English merchants intriguing to close it. And at the moment the attention of the American people is turned to the Amazon River, directed thither by the praises of MAURY and the surveys of HERNDON and GIBSON, we learn that the inevitable money-lender of Lombard-street has got the start of us; has [illegible] the head-waters, and secured the navigation of that mighty main. It is high time to talk [illegible] of American enterprise, and somewhat [illegible] of American cupidity. A grain of attention, moreover, to the nature and drift of the Monroe doctrine, and its applicability to South America, may be of service to the Department of State.

Our Tariff—Taxes on Tea and Coffee.

The rather serious difference between the income of the nation and its actual expenditure has excited much attention among the people, and has elicited various remarks, suggestive and otherwise, from the Press. Most of the observations which have appeared on this subject have, naturally enough, had especial reference to the tariff as the chief source of our revenue. This is, indeed, the most important topic which will have to occupy the minds of the Cabinet and of Congress at the approaching session, and we trust that it will be discussed with the care and calmness which its consequence demands.

There would appear to be no doubt that such a change must be made in the tariff as will produce a larger amount to the Treasury than is now coming in. But the great trouble will be so to regulate the increased taxation (if an augmentation of duties is resorted to) as to avoid the destruction of interests which it might be important, in a national point of view, to maintain—to prevent any undue injury to the general trade and business of the country—and yet, at the same time, to secure the great object of the meditated change—namely, the provision of sufficient means for the exigencies of the public service.

There are collateral issues which naturally present themselves when this subject is discussed, and which will also deserve the attention of the National Legislature. When there is a very large deficit in the means of meeting the expenses of the Government, it is not sufficient to resort to expedients for increasing those means. It should also be an object to diminish the expenses, wherever economy can be practiced without rendering the public service inefficient. The people will expect, therefore, that the one branch of the question will not be disregarded while only the other is considered. Even in the regulation of the Tariff, it is not doubted that such changes can be made in the system of Import duties, as will materially diminish the present cost of collecting them.

Among the suggestions which have been put out in various quarters, we yesterday noticed one which is said to have emanated from the Secretary of the Treasury, for the imposition of a duty on tea and coffee, and the *Tribune*, which supplies us with the intelligence of Mr. COBB's ideas on this subject, remarks that "if duties on tea and coffee are included in a general schedule which does justice to our home industry, we shall not be inclined to oppose them."

For our part, we must hope that a general schedule can be concocted, which, without doing injustice to our home industry, will not include any taxation on articles which are of prime necessity for food. It is not with any desire to resort to an *ad captandum* argument that we make this remark. But both tea and coffee have become articles of primary necessity with the great majority of our people, and we think that such imports should not be subjected to any duty whatever so long as the exigencies of the country can dispense with such aid. On sugar, which is equally an article of necessity, a tax would be necessary under a protective system, because sugar is largely produced at home. But the free admission of tea and coffee offers no injury whatever to home industry, and is, moreover, a great benefit to the poor, whom it has always been the policy of this country to tax as little as possible. Let the duties on all articles of luxury be placed as high as, under a tariff system, may be found necessary. Let all goods consumed exclusively by those who can afford to pay for luxuries, contribute to the expenses of the Government in proportion to the wealth of the classes who use them. But let us be very chary indeed about introducing among us, in a time of profound peace, a system of burdening the food of the poor—tea and coffee forming part of that food almost as much as bread.

We believe, too, that although it be judged wise to adhere to a protective system of taxation, all raw materials which can only be used in a manufactured state, and which would employ the mechanical skill of our artisans, should be admitted free of duty, such as, to speak generally, dyes of all descriptions, acids, and other articles used in dyeing and tanning; hemp, and the majority of all the imports coming under the head of schedule H. On the other hand, many wares which are exclusively used or consumed by the wealthy class, either in the way of ornaments or other luxury, should be made, as a general rule, to bear more of the burden of taxation than they do at present.

Whatever course may ultimately be adopted, however, in regard to our fiscal policy, we must hope that the *ad valorem* system will be discarded, and that an entire reform in the management of our Custom-houses will engage serious attention. Since the appearance, a few days ago, of an article in this paper, animadverting on the unwieldy machinery by which the revenue is collected, we have been informed of numerous additional examples in support of those remarks. The tendency of the cases so brought to our notice is not only to confirm the opinion which we have already expressed, regarding the obnoxious character of our present system, but to show that, in consequence of the complicated nature of the system, even those whose duty it is to administer the fiscal regulations of the country can seldom be found to agree on their precise meaning. The following is one of the cases to which we refer as an example of the evils of the existing intricate and absurd system:

Some time in May, 1857, a consignment of rum arrived in this port from Jamaica, invoiced at two shillings per gallon. On presentation of the invoice at the Custom-house, for the entry of the rum in bond, the Appraisers declared that the invoice should have been made at three shillings instead of two, and, on the ground that fraud on the Government was intended by the shippers, the rum was declared confiscated. Proof of various kinds was adduced that the value of that description of rum in Jamaica at the date of shipment was two shillings per gallon, and a certificate to the same effect from the United States Consul in that island, was produced. All testimony was, however, unheeded, and the confiscation was persisted in. The matter went into the United States District Court, where, on reviewing the facts, it was decided that no fraud had been attempted, and an order was made for the release of the rum on payment of the duties on three shillings per gallon, and of the fine of twenty per cent. which the law imposes on goods whose value is raised by the Ap[illegible]ers ten per cent. or more [illegible] stated in the invoice. Still [illegible] the decision, and yet having no [illegible] to submit to it, the consignees tendered at the Custom-house the duty and the penalty as fixed by the Court. But here a new difficulty presented itself. The Collector required the duty to be paid under the old law, namely: at the rate of 100 per cent. *ad valorem*, instead of 30 per cent., as under the law now in force. It was in vain for the parties to plead the 4th section of the law regulating the Tariff, which says that:

> "All goods, wares and merchandise which shall be in the public stores on the first day of July, 1857, shall be subject, on entry thereof for consumption, to no other duty than if the same had been imported respectively after that day."

The Custom-house maintained that the rum must pay the duty under the old law; and further litigation and delay must be the consequence.

This is only one of many examples of the unnecessarily vexatious workings of our present fiscal system, and similar annoyances to the commerce of the Port are not by any means rare. It is, therefore, earnestly to be hoped that when the question of the Tariff is taken up in Congress, an entire change will be made in the system, and that the *ad valorem* plan which creates so much expense to Government and difficulty to everybody, will be exchanged for some method more in accordance with the requirements of a great commercial country.

Loss of the Austria—The American Ship Pepperell.

We publish with sincere pleasure the following extract from a letter, dated Bordeaux, Oct. 22, just received from Captain DIXEY, of the ship *Pepperell*, by his brother in this City. It will be remembered that a few days ago, on receipt of a statement written by the Captain of the *Maurice* to his owners, relating to his having saved some of the passengers of the *Austria*, we took occasion to make some remarks on the apparent neglect by the Captain of the *Pepperell* (which vessel was in view of the disaster) to assist in the noble work in which Captain RENAUD was engaged. We then expressed the hope that for the credit of our flag, if for no other reason, the master of the *Pepperell* could show that his vessel was either in a sinking condition, or was laboring under some other misfortune sufficient to prevent his aiding to save the unfortunate persons on board the *Austria*. The annexed extract shows that such was indeed the case, and we hasten to give it publicity, in justice to Captain DIXEY:

> BORDEAUX, Oct. 22.
>
> I arrived here in 46 days from New-York. I should have made the passage in 25 days, had the ship been light, but *she leaked twelve to fifteen inches per hour nearly the whole passage*. The masters here think I deserve great credit for having brought her here in safety, and without total abandonment, or putting in to the Western Islands. I fell in with the *Austria* only a few hours after so many had perished. She was burning very rapidly inside, and floated very light on the water. Smooth sea and light weather. God grant that I may never see such another sight, and be prevented from rendering assistance.
>
> H. C. DIXEY.

We felt satisfied that nothing short of actual and insurmountable danger to his ship and the lives of his crew would have permitted an American Captain to neglect a duty which our seamen are always glad to perform—and we have no doubt that all newspapers which have published the paragraph reflecting on the Captain of the *Pepperell* will also insert the extract above given.

It gives us much pleasure to be assured that Captain DIXEY has before now shown his readiness to save the lives of shipwrecked persons. The gentleman who has received the letter from which we have been permitted to quote the *Pepperell's* vindication, informs us that in 1855, Captain DIXEY, then in command of another vessel, succeeded, at the risk of his own life, and under the most trying circumstances, in saving the crew of a vessel stranded off the mouth of the Columbia River, and that on two or three other occasions he has performed similar service under the most unfavorable circumstances.

The *Pepperell* was from New-Orleans, bound to Bordeaux, but she was in a wretched condition from the very outset of her voyage, and put into this port with eight feet of water in her hold, and with every man on board, as well as her Captain, sick of the yellow fever. The Quarantine regulations were so rigidly enforced that she was not permitted to come to the City for repairs, and her Captain, mate and crew, one and all, peremptorily refused to go to sea in her again. Captain DIXEY was engaged to finish the voyage under these adverse circumstances, and put to sea in her after the water had been removed and her pumps repaired. But she had no sooner got to sea again that she again began to leak, and as Captain D. states in this letter, she continued to leak 12 or 15 inches per hour during her whole voyage. We are quite sure that these facts will be regarded as affording a satisfactory explanation of her neglect to go to the relief of the burning *Austria*.

The Quarantine Riots.

Under the alarming and deceptive head of "The Quarantine Troubles *Revived*," the *Post* of last evening publishes the formal declaration which has been served on the Board of Supervisors of Richmond County, by the counsel of the Commissioners of Emigration, for the purpose of recovering from the county the value of the property of the State destroyed by the mob on the 1st of September. By a State law, passed April 13, 1855, (chapter 428 Laws of 1855,) any party whose property may be destroyed or injured in consequence of any mob or riot may bring an action against the city or county in which such property was situated—and whenever final judgment shall be recovered against such city or county the Treasurer is directed to pay the amount of such judgment to the party or parties entitled thereto. It is required that the party sustaining such loss shall have used all due diligence to prevent the same, and shall have notified the Mayor of the city, or the Sheriff of the county, of any threats to destroy the property which may have come to his knowledge; and any officer who, after being notified of such threats, shall neglect to take all legal means to protect the property attacked or threatened, is made liable to the party aggrieved for such damages as he may have sustained, if he shall elect to bring his action against the officer instead of the city or county. Every person or corporation whose property has thus been destroyed may also bring and maintain an action against every person engaged in such riot or mob:—this is a common law right which is especially preserved by the fourth section of the act in question.

Under this act the Emigration Commissioners, as Trustees of the State, have brought an action against Richmond County to recover the value of the buildings destroyed on the 1st of September,—which is stated at $123,500, and also for those destroyed on the 2d of September, valued at $135,250—making $258,730 in the aggregate. In their declaration they recite the circumstances of the destruction of the property and declare that they used all due care and diligence to prevent it.

The *venue* has been laid in this City, and the Commissioners will endeavor to have the case tried here. In ordinary cases of suits for the destruction of property by riot, the trial is required to be had in the County where the alleged riot occurred:—but it will be contended that this action, being brought under a special statute, does not come within that provision. We understand that *notice* has been informally given by the counsel for the Commissioners, that a suit will be brought against each member of the Castleton Board of Health for having instigated the riot in question. As yet, however, no such actions have been commenced.

FROST IN MOBILE.—A telegram received in this City yesterday from the President of the Relief Clubs in Mobile, announces that white frosts occurred in that city on Monday.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

American Oriental Society.—This Society, which has on its roll of members the first scholars in the country, held its semi-annual session in this City last week. Heretofore it has preferred the more literary atmosphere of Boston, but its energies were becoming so paralyzed that its managers found it necessary to make vigorous attempts for its resuscitation; and as one of the first steps toward that end, tried the experiment of changing the place of meeting. The result was highly gratifying. Instead of ten or a dozen, about forty individuals were in constant attendance on the meetings, which extended through two days—Thursday and Friday. Among the more prominent members present were the Rev. Dr. Robinson, of this City, the President of the Society; and Messrs. Ezra Abbott and Geo. Folsom, of Cambridge—the former the Corresponding Secretary. President Woolsey, and Professors Salisbury, Whitney and Gibbs, represented Yale College, and Professors Green, Moffat and Guyot, Princeton. Prof. Gibson, of Belfast, Ireland, and Mr. McLure, of Londonderry, Ireland, were also present. Quite a number of the New-York *literati* attended the meetings. Among the papers read was one by Professor Whitney, on the "Origin of Language," and one by Dr. Henry Scudder, now of this City, formerly of the Arcot Mission, on the "Buddhist Religion." Some views presented by Prof. Howard Crosby, on the "Origin of Greek Metres," called forth an animated discussion. One of the most agreeable features of the meeting was a reception given the members of the Society by the Rev. Dr. Robinson.

Union Theological Seminary.—A state of things highly gratifying to the friends of this institution is set forth by the catalogue just issued. The following is the summary of students:

Senior class	38	Junior class	43
Middle Class	39	Resident Licentiates	4
Total			124

Of this number, 18 graduated at Amherst College, 17 at Williams, 16 at Yale, 5 at Dartmouth, 7 at the New-York University, 6 at Hamilton College, 4 at the Free Academy, and 13 have not had the advantages of a collegiate education. Twenty-nine hail from the New-England States. New-York State, including New York City and Brooklyn, furnish 46. At a recent meeting of the Synod of New-York and New-Jersey a Committee was appointed to devise means of founding scholarships. Their efforts have met with unexpected success. About 50 scholarships, yielding $120 per annum, are already pledged.

Board of County Canvassers.—The members of the Board of Supervisors, who constitute the Board of County Canvassers, met at 12 M., yesterday, and were in session all the afternoon. They organized by electing Elijah F. Purdy, Esq., President. The canvass commenced with the First District of the First Ward, and proceeded in numerical order. The return for the Fourth District of the First Ward indicated that the total number of votes polled there for member of Congress was 103, and that Sickles received 70 votes, Williamson 34, Walbridge 21, and G. Hiram Walbridge 1, which added together make 126, or 23 more than the sum total set down. It was also found that of the 103 votes found in the box in which the votes for Judge of the Superior Court were presumed to have been cast, 17 were for member Congress and in favor of Sickles. Considerable debate followed a motion to send the return back to the Inspectors. Mr. Sickles himself was present. Mr. Kennedy observed that this was a very good way to elect the favorite ticket. Mr. Sickles said the House of Representatives alone was competent to decide the matter; the Board of Canvassers had no jurisdiction. The motion, however, prevailed. There were, also, in this District 70 votes for Sickles, marked "under protest." The law requires that the canvass shall be completed within ten days. During that period the Board will meet daily at noon.

Governors of the Almshouse.—At the meeting of the Board of Governors yesterday, a communication from the Supply Clerk was read, advising the immediate purchase of flour, potatoes and similar articles. Governor W. F. Pinckney thought there was no probability of a serious rise in the price of flour. He was of opinion that it would be advisable to buy only a month's supply. Governor Gunther stated that at the next meeting he should enter upon his reply to a letter addressed by Dr. Jackson to the Board. A letter from Mr. Busteed to the effect that no assignment had been made by D. Moreton, was ordered to be placed on the minutes. From the weekly report it appears that on Oct. 30 there were 7,503 persons in the institutions. Since then 1,251 were admitted, 29 had died, 1,169 were discharged, and 69 were sent to the Penitentiary, leaving a balance on Nov. 6 of 7,460, being an increase of 114 on the week ending Nov. 7 of the previous year.

Board of Supervisors.—The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, prior to organizing as a Board of Canvassers. The only matter of interest before them was another communication from the Mayor, nominating Judge Ulshoeffer a Commissioner of the New City Hall. The Board refused to confirm the nomination. This is the fifth time the Board has refused to confirm the Mayor's nominations for Commissioners of the New City Hall.

The City Post-Office—A Touching Appeal.—A correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce*, who signs himself a Democratic Merchant, addresses a very affecting remonstrance to the Postmaster-General, against the threatened removal of the City Post-Office to some point nearer the centre of population. He declares that he is a staunch and decided political friend of the Administration, and thinks the Administration is in danger of forgetting how liberally the Democratic merchants of the City have responded to every call of the Democratic Party for aid in all the elections that have been held. They think they have a right to be heard in this matter, and that their wishes should be respected. A removal of the Post-Office to any point beyond the City Hall would be productive, the writer fears, of a most undesirable feeling of resentment against the Administration, and he hopes the "warning" will not be thrown away. A great majority of the commercial and financial community of the City, he says, desire the Post-Office to remain where it is. The appeal is mainly based upon party grounds and is the first attempt, so far as we have seen, to have this question, with which politics should have nothing to do, decided upon partisan considerations, and under the direct influence of party menaces. We do not think the commercial community need be alarmed, however, for we can see no evidence of any disposition on the part of the Government to do anything whatever in regard to the Post-Office.

The late Rev. Frederick Crowe.—With reference to the melancholy death of this esteemed gentleman, the American Bible Union have issued an appeal, in which they say: "The late Rev. Frederick Crowe, the martyr missionary, who laid down his life in laboring to disseminate the pure Word of God in Central Spanish America, has committed a sacred trust to the hands of the lovers of Christ and the friends of civil and religious liberty in this country. His wife, a youthful Spanish Christian, converted to Christ through his instrumentality, and the sharer of his late trials and persecutions, is left among us, a bereaved stranger in a strange land. Driven from her home and friends and native country, as well for her love of the Bible and the Saviour therein revealed, as on account of her devoted attachment to her noble-hearted husband—rendered destitute by the oppressive and persecuting tyranny of the enemies of the Truth—cast by the kind Providence of God among a Christian people—and committed in full confidence by a dying martyr to our sympathies, protection, and care, her case presents an irresistible appeal to every lover of Christ and humanity. To this appeal we feel assured thousands of Christian hearts will respond. Donations may be forwarded.i'

Hotel Clerk Missing.—Mr. Billings, the former popular clerk at the Irving House, and for some time past employed in the same capacity at the Metropolitan Hotel, has been missing since noon yesterday. His friends are unable to account for his absence except by supposing that he is suffering from temporary mental aberration, or has been the victim of foul play. When he left he wore a valuable diamond breast-pin, and a gold chronometer watch and chain, and had a small amount of money. He is five feet five inches in height, of robust build, with sandy complexion and light hair and whiskers. He was dressed in dark clothes.

Military for Quarantine.—The left wing of the Fifty-fifth Regiment proceeded, yesterday, by the 10 o'clock boat, to Staten Island, and relieved the right wing of the same Regiment, which has been on duty there for a week past. The usual military salutations were exchanged, and the right wing returned to the City in the 3 o'clock boat, and, escorted by the right wing of the Seventh Regiment, (National Guard,) under Lieutenant-Colonel Lefferts, marched to their quarters. Both Regiments looked well, and attracted a great deal of attention.

The Gouldy Family.—There has been no change in the Gouldy family since yesterday. Mr. Gouldy was somewhat better last evening. The little boy Nathaniel is not yet out of danger. Mrs. Gouldy is about the same. There is no difference in the condition of the servant girls at the City Hospital.

Drowned.—About 6 o'clock Monday evening a 'longshoreman, named Wm. O'Brien, was accidentally drowned from on board the steamship *Roanoke*, lying at pier No. 13 N. R. His body was recognized and taken to his late residence, corner of Washington and Cedar streets, and the Coroner notified.

Camphene Lamp Explosion.—Mrs. Leopold Oppenheimer, of No. 133 Willett-street, was seriously burned Monday evening by the explosion of a camphene lamp, which she was filling with the wicks lighted. The flames communicated to a bed, but were soon extinguished.

Coroners' Inquests.

The Late Steamboat Explosion.—Edward Downing, fireman on the steam-tug *Petrel*, and the only survivor of the four persons who were on board the steamer when the boiler exploded on Saturday last, is recovering very slowly from his injuries. Owing to his inability to attend at the Coroner's inquest, which was to have been commenced yesterday, the inquisition was again postponed. It is thought that Downing will be able to give his evidence to-day.

The Lager-bier Saloon Homicide.—No clue has yet been obtained of the perpetrator of the homicide of young Tompkins on Saturday evening last a the lager-bier saloon No. 497 Broadway. Some testimony was taken yesterday by the Coroner, but no facts were elicited additional to those that have been published. The inquisition will be resumed to-day.

Killed by an Omnibus Pole.—George Decker, who was run into a few days since by a Broadway omnibus, as heretofore reported, died yesterday from his injuries. The inquest will be held to-day. The deceased was getting out of a stage, when the pole of an omnibus following immediately behind struck him in the breast.

Drowned.—Wm. O'Brien, a 'longshoreman, while wheeling some freight on to a vessel lying at pier No. 3, North River, accidently fell into the dock and was drowned. An inquest was held yesterday on the body, and a verdict of "Accidental Drowning" rendered.

Police Reports.

The Extensive Issue of Bogus Bills—Fright of Brokers and who Engraved the Bills—Further Developments.—Some new developments were made yesterday regarding the extensive financial swindle announced in Tuesday's Times as having been perpetrated by the issue of bills purporting to have been uttered by the "New-England Bank of Fairmount, Maine." It is believed that a number of brokers, whose reputations hitherto have been unstained, are implicated in the swindle. The developments already made are reported to have frightened one broker into the purchase of a railroad ticket and change of climate, and a brother dealer in stocks into submitting to a tonsorial operation productive of such a marked change that his most intimate associates have failed to recognize him. The Police are still actively searching for the parties at the bottom of the fraud, and several arrests, it is expected, will be speedily made. The examination in the case of the young man Underhill, arrested with some of the money in his possession, was resumed yesterday before Justice Kelly, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. Wm. R. Bliss, the business superintendent for Rawdon, Wright, Hatch and Edson, bank-note engravers, No. 48 Merchants' Exchange, was examined. He testified that in October or November, 1857, the firm in whose employ he is, received a letter from Portland, Me., signed H. T. Downing, asking the prices for engraving bank-note plates, and stating that the writer was negotiating to organize a new Bank. Mr. Bliss answered the letter and furnished the required information. Shortly after this a person giving his name as A. S. King, called at the office of Messrs. Rawdon, Wright & Co., and stated that he was sent there by Mr. Downing to perfect arrangements for the engraving of bills for the new bank about to be started by Mr. Downing—said bank being "The New-England Bank of Fairmount Maine." It was supposed to be a strait business transaction and Mr. King selected vignettes for tens and twenties, paid for them and ordered $150,000 of the bills to be struck off. The order was complied with and the bills sent on by Express to Boston, thence to be forwarded to Mr. Downing at Portland, Maine. One of the plates was produced in Court and identified by Mr. Bliss as one of those prepared by his firm. The examination will be resumed to-day.

We have received communications on the subject of the above fraud, from Mr. Dye, editor of the *Wall-street Broker*, and from Mr. Hodges, editor of the *Journal of Finance*. The former denies the statement made in some of the papers that "he was deceived into taking and circulating a large amount of the spurious bills on the New-England Bank." Mr. Dye testifies to the correctness of the report as it appeared in the Times. Mr. Hodges quotes from his journal to show that, as long ago as January, last he warned the public against this swindle, asserting positively that there was no such institution as the New-England Bank, whose notes purported to be issued at Fairmount, Maine.

Burglars—Effects of Working Without a Coat.—As the porter of the large dry goods store at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Fourteenth-street opened the place yesterday morning, he discovered that the premises had been entered during the night by burglars and robbed. A subsequent search developed the fact that $1,500 worth of laces, silks, satins and embroideries had been carried away. An entrance was effected from an unoccupied building adjacent into the second story, a hole cut through the floor above the store, a rope-ladder let down, and the goods were by this means taken up and successfully removed. An old coat which had been left behind was the only clue by which to trace the robbers. The cast-off garment was far advanced in the sere and yellow leaf; it was of a peculiar cut, and the color was a remarkably dingy brown. Two detective officers took the coat and commenced a search for the owner. They did not go far before the coat—an indicator of identity as positive as the patriarch Joseph's parti-colored raiment—was recognized as belonging to George Van Ness, a negro of stout muscles but slender morality. Van Ness was arrested and is now in prison, awaiting an examination. He is supposed to have had confederates, and the Police are looking for them. None of the stolen property has yet been found.——John Conners, a lad nineteen years of age, was seen by a policeman, a little before daylight yesterday, coming out of the cigar store No. 329 First-avenue. He was carrying some clothing over one arm, and under the other had a copious number of cigar-boxes. The look of the thing altogether was suspicious. The policeman walked towards Conners as though he desired to enter into conversation, and Conners walked away. The policeman ran, and Conners ran, but the officer was the fleetest of foot, and overtook the fugitive Conners, who was soon locked up in Jefferson Market Prison.——A youth, giving his name as Charles Davenport, was committed yesterday, to answer a charge of burglariously entering the private residence No. 22 West Fourteenth-street. He stole some clothing and silver ware.

Victim of Uncontrollable Impulse.—Medical books give numerous cases of victims of unacontrollable impulse. A lady was caught, yesterday, shoplifting at A. T. Stewart's store. She had concealed under her shawl two pieces of silk, valued at $140, and she escaped punishment on its being shown that an irresistible impulse induced the commission of the larceny, and not any immoral desire to enrich herself at Mr. Stewart's expense. The lady was about 40 years old, very matronly and dignified in appearance, and elegantly dressed. On the discovery of the theft an officer was called, and she was taken to the Police Head-quarters. It appeared that the lady lived in Harlem, that she belonged to a wealthy family, and that she was not a professional shoplifter. The complaint against her was dropped.

Assault upon an Alderman.—An examination took place yesterday before the Court of Special Sessions, in the case of the assault made by a young man named Barney Lapham on election day upon Alderman Reed. The assault was committed in the Twentieth Ward. There was sharp and contradictory swearing, some witnesses asserting that the representative of the City Government was a model of good behavior, and others asserting that the City Father was very rough and pugilistic in his demonstrations. The prisoner was found guilty of the alleged assault, and his sentence deferred till Saturday.

Honorably Discharged.—Samuel H. Harrison arrested a few days since on a charge of having fired his grocery store No. 14½ Carmine-street, after an examination before Justice Welsh, has been honorably discharged.

Fires.

Fifth-avenue.—The alarm of fire for the Fourth District, at twenty minutes past 10 o'clock last night, was caused by a fire in the elegant mansion No. 96 Fifth-avenue, corner of West Fifteenth-street, formerly owned and occupied by Chas. M. Parker. The building was purchased a short time since by Jas. Benkhard, of the firm of Benkhard & Hutton, importers, No. 58 Broadway. The building had just been renovated and furnished at an expense of $85,000. The fire originated from the furnace flue in the kitchen hall, and communicated to the parlor floors, at which point its progress was stayed by the exertions of the firemen. The total damage will amount to about $5,000; insured in a number of City insurance companies.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

The Congressman Elect.—A paragraph in the *Evening Post* of yesterday, to the effect that Mr. Humphrey, Congressman elect from the Second District, was seriously ill, "in consequence of the excitement of the election," caused considerable apprehension among the friends of that gentleman. His house was besieged with anxious inquirers. We are glad to state that the report is wholly unfounded. Mr. Humphrey is not only not unwell, but enjoys a very large measure of health, and has not been at all affected by "the excitement of election."

Quarterly Police Report.—Deputy-Superintendent John S. Folk has made his Quarterly Report, ending Oct. 31, to the General Superintendent. The whole force numbers 241, which is divided as follows: 6 captains, 29 sergeants, 191 patrolmen, and 15 doormen. The whole number of arrests made during the quarter were 4,147, an increase of 88 over the last report. Four hundred and thirty-five cases of violations of the Sunday law were reported to the District-Attorney. The whole number of offences brought to the notice of the Police was 4,147. Among the more serious crimes were 1 murder, 17 assaults with intent to kill, 1 rape, 3 attempts at rape, 3 highway robberies, and 1 seduction.

Capture of a Young Burglar.—James Williams was detected in the house of E. J. Spink, No. 13 Nevins-street, under suspicious circumstances about 6 o'clock on Monday evening. He had entered by means of a night key. The servant who seized him called in the assistance of a boarder, Mr. Sheppard, by whom he was delivered at the Third Precinct Station-house.

The Courts.—In the Circuit Court the case of Jonas Malhade vs. The Brooklyn City Railroad Company (No. 3 on the Calendar) is being tried. The Police Court has its usual routine of small cases on hand. Lowry, charged with rape, was arraigned yesterday morning. The condition of the child being reported dangerous, he was committed to await the result.

The Water-Works.—Over 100 permits have been granted to persons for the introduction of water into their houses.

A New Baptist Church in Williamsburg.—The First Baptist Church in Williamsburg, which was the scene of the late fierce proceedings in the case of Judge Culver, has at length been divided into two equal parts, 64 against 62. The majority, which exonerated the Judge, and united in calling a council which condemned the Church, have now seceded in a body, after having obtained letters of dismission. The Pro-Slavery attitude of the Church is made one of the grounds for this step of the majority. They hired a hall, and held their first meeting on Sunday evening, which was crowded. The sermon was by the Rev. Mr. Callicut, of Boston. On Friday evening the seceding members meet at Trenor's Hall, to organize a "Live Anti-Slavery and Progressive Baptist Church."

The Industrial School Association.—There was a donation visit yesterday of the Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children, at which there was a very respectable attendance of the friends of the institution. We hear of some substantial donations of material aid. In the evening the Rev. William Barrett delivered an address.

Foundling.—A male infant was left on the stoop of a house in Amity-street, near Henry, on Monday night. The babe, which was about a month old, was given in charge of Governor Vroom, of the Nursery.

The State Arsenal.—This building, situated on Portland-avenue, will be opened with appropriate ceremonies on the 24th inst.

A Fruitful Vine.—A correspondent states that upon a tomb-stone in the church-yard of the Reformed Dutch Church in Sleepy Hollow, near Tarrytown, he found an inscription "in memory of Capt. John Buckhout, who departed this life April 10, 1785, aged 103 years, and left behind him when he died 240 children and grandchildren. Also Mary, the wife of John Buckhout, who died Aug., 1755, aged 73 years." The church itself was erected in 1699, and is one of the oldest churches in the country. Probably few men have left behind them more direct descendants than Capt. B.

Arraignment of the Baltimore Murderers

The Criminal Court yesterday morning, says the *American* of Tuesday, was crowded to an extent never before witnessed in this city, all the streets in the vicinity being filled, and every avenue to the Court presented one mass of human beings, whilst it would have been impossible to have packed any more in the interior. The excitement was occasioned by the announcement that Marion Crops and Peter Corrie, the alleged murderers of the police officer, Robt. M. Rigdon, were to be arraigned.

At 10 o'clock the two prisoners arrived at the Court-house. The rush to see the men was immense, and it was with difficulty they could be conveyed into the Court-room. There was, however, no attempt at violence, the desire being merely to gratify their curiosity on the part of the crowd. They were finally, both being ironed, led into the court-room, and placed in the lock-up. They were evidently deeply appalled at the excitement their appearance occasioned. Corrie presented the appearance of being perfectly subdued. On his nose and right eye he bore the mark of Officer Cook's pistol, being cut and bloodshotten, whilst the expression of his countenance was such as to indicate that he felt the awfulness of his position. Crops, however, bore a bold and undismayed front, not evincing, during the whole time of the reading of the indictment the slightest feeling or contrition.

The indictment charges them both equally in the guilt of the assassination, with a third party unknown to the Jury. Who this third party is, and what part he took in the affair is not yet known, that portion of the confession of Corrie having been suppressed by the Mayor until an arrest can be effected.

On the completion of the reading of the indictment they both pleaded not guilty, and signified their desire to have their trial removed. The prisoners were then brought to the Clerk's table and took the oath prescribed, declaring that they could not obtain a fair and impartial trial in this Court, and praying that their cases might be removed to an adjoining County Court for trial. The prisoners were then remanded to the custody of the warden, and shortly after taken back to jail.

Niagara Falls—The Road to Termination Point Fallen Away.—We learn from the Hamilton *Spectator* that constant change, the law of nature, reigns, too, at Niagara. Every year, the outline of the wonderful cataract changes, as the mighty waters slowly but surely wear away their channel, carrying in their embrace now a small fragment, then a huge mass of rock, into the chasm below. Years ago, our readers will remember, Table Rock yielded to time, and at successive periods pieces of it have fallen. On a visit to the Falls a day or two since, we observed another change has occurred, meriting at least a passing notice. Every sight-seer must recollect the path which, commencing below the brink of the ravine on the Canada side, almost opposite Prospect House, leads beneath Table Rock, and which those who desired to go "under the sheet of falling water" used to traverse in their water-proof habiliments.

It led to Termination Rock, as a spot a long distance under the cataract was called, and the adventurer who dared air and flood to reach it, blinded by spray, deafened by the terrible roar which the beating of millions of tons of water on the rocks below produces, used to receive a certificate of having accomplished the feat. The oil-skins are yet in requisition, the guides yet demand and receive their fees, and the certificates are yet given. Termination Point, too, may yet exist. But no mortal being can visit it. It never could be seen from the shore end of the cavernous tunnel—one side rock and the other water, and the floor a combination of both—which led thither. And the path to it is now cut off. The road along which one used to grope has fallen away. One can still walk about a yard under the cataract, but then the hardiest and most courageous must pause, no further foothold is afforded, and another step would lead one to an intimate acquaintance with all mysteries which it is here forbidden us to know. Ere long, doubtless, now that the stratum of solid rock below has fallen and been pounded into clay, the upper mass will fall. And then another step will have been taken in the slow and tedious course in which Niagara has beaten its own way back from Queenstown, and is—if geologists say true—to wear itself away somewhere above Chippewa.

A new Reform Association (political) has been organized in Baltimore.

$50. $50.

Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines. They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
New style, price $50.
Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.
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Carpets.—Three-ply and ingrain carpets at low prices:
Three-ply carpets at.....$1 per yard.
Super ingrain carpets at.....70c. per yard.
Extra fine ingrain carpets at.....45c. to 60c. per yard.
Common ingrain carpets at.....30c. per yard.

GEO. E. L. HYATT,
Nos. 273 Canal and 31 Howard sts.,
between Broadway and Elm-st.

George B. Sloat & Co.,
TWO-THREAD,
LOCK-STITCH
SEWING MACHINES.

Tailors, families and all others who require a good Sewing Machine, either for family or manufacturing purposes, are invited to call and see our new style machines. OUR PRICE LOWER AND MACHINES THE BEST.
C. W. THOMAS AND CO., Agents,
No. 480 Broadway, New-York.

Parties furnished AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
H. MAILLARD begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has recently returned from Europe, and has the choicest selections of Parisian styles, such as new moulds for ice-cream, mottoes, flowers, &c., in every variety, suitable for weddings and evening parties. Experienced waiters, silver, China, &c., furnished. Apply at No. 621 Broadway.

The Celebrated Scotch Wool and Shaker Undershirts and Drawers.—Also, Under-garments for Men, Women and Children, all sizes, retailing at wholesale prices, at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Store, No. 269 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray-st.

Good Taste.—We must confess that we are somewhat fastidious as to the shape of a Hat. There are few who can suit our idea of elegance in this respect, but ESPENSCHEID, in his Winter style, has hit it exactly. It is our *beau ideal* of a Hat—graceful and stylish. Give him a call at No. 118 Nassau-st. Price $3 50.

Velvet Carpets—Just received, in new and desirable styles. Also, an invoice of good druggets, measuring 3¼ and 4 yards wide. For sale at low prices at the new carpet warerooms of GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st., through to No. 31 Howard st.,
six doors east of Broadway.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver-plate, &c. Depot, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

The only Genuine Camphor Ice—Manufactured for curing chapped hands and lips, is made by the sole proprietor, ELI W. VONDERSMITH. Caution to the public. Copyright secured, according to Act of Congress. Dépôt No. 158 Bowery.

Cheapness Adds New Charms to Fashion.—For full particulars, see the matchless styles of Paris bonnets, dress caps, ribbons, flowers and feathers, at
WILDE'S, No. 251 Broadway.

Agricultural Implements of every description, Hay, Straw and Vegetable Cutters, Corn Shellers, Southern Plows, Grain and Fan Mills of all kinds, Seeds &c., &c., at JOHN MAYHER & CO.'S, No. 54 Vesey-st.

Heavy Arrivals of
CHINA, BRONZES, &c.,
FROM EUROPE.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.

Are now opening the *largest and most elegant assortment* of goods they have ever received, being the results of Mr. Haughwout's recent purchases when in Europe, Consisting in part of
ELEGANT FRENCH CHINA DINING SERVICES,
BRONZES,
CLOCKS, VASES.
CANDELABRAS,
FINE PAINTINGS and ENGRAVINGS,
PARIAN STATUARY,
PARIS FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.
We also call attention to our
Stock of
CHANDELIERS and GAS FIXTURES,
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and SILVER-PLATED WARE,
CUTLERY and MIRRORS,
of which we have an *unusually rich and varied* assortment, which we are prepared to sell at
Extremely moderate prices.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
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Preserve the Hair.—Jules Hauel's Eau de Athenienne Hair Renovator is not a dye, but a wonderful chemical discovery, void of deleterious properties. It will transform gray hairs into their pristine color and beauty, obviate the decadence of hair, and replace what age or ill health has removed, without discoloring the skin or the finest linen. Sold by all Druggists, and at JULES HAUEL'S & CO., Philadelphia. At wholesale in New-York, by CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, Chambers-st., and at retail by FRED. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.

Stereoscopic Views.
BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 John-st., New-York.
OPTICIANS,
are just publishing views of Niagara Falls and other fine and prominent points of scenery of the United States. They also are in constant receipt of the latest productions of art in that line from Europe and the Orient.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

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FAMILY SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE,
PRINCIPAL OFFICE NO. 489 BROADWAY.
Local Agents wanted. D. J. LEVY, Agent, Box 2,841 P.O.

Tapestry Brussels Carpets.—Now in store, 100 pieces tapestry, bought a job, for sale at the low price of 90c. per yard, by GEO. E. L. HYATT,
New Carpet Warerooms,
No. 273 Canal-st., through to No. 31 Howard-st.,
between Broadway and Elm-st.

Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment will cure the most severe Colds, Coughs and Pains of all kinds in 24 hours. Why will you suffer when a 25c. bottle will afford you instant relief? None genuine unless signed
S. J. TOBIAS, Dépôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rupture Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing Machines—No. 495 Broadway.
A NEW STYLE—PRICE $50.
They are all that they claim to be.—*N. Y. Independent.*

MARRIED.

Remsen—Sleight.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 8, by the Rev. A. D. Gillette, D. D., James V. B. Remsen to Mrs. Susan T. Sleight, all of this City.

Van Meerbeke—Kennedy.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 9, by the Rev. J. Shock, Mr. J. F. Van Meerbeke to Miss C. M. L. Kennedy, both of this City.

Snedeker—Paton.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Nov. 8, Mr. Elbert Snedeker to Miss Theresa I. Paton, daughter of Mr. David Paton, Architect, both of the City of Brooklyn.

DIED.

Tiffany.—In this City, on Monday evening, Nov. 8, Maria Louisa, wife of Dexter Tiffany, and daughter of Oliver B. Tweedy.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her father, No. 11 West 16th-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Her remains will be taken to Danbury for interment.

Bonnell.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 9, John Hathorn Bonnell, only son of James and Mary Bonnell, of Milwaukee, Wis., aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 11th inst., at 12 o'clock, from the St. Denis Hotel, Broadway and 11th-st.

Nelson.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 8, Mrs. Letitia Nelson, in the 70th year of her age.

Her friends, and the friends of her son, Mr. Richard Lathers, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 P. M., from St. John's Chapel, No. 17 Clarkson-st., without further notice.

Whittemore.—In this City, on Monday evening, Nov. 8, Ann Harvey, eldest daughter of Timothy Whittemore.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 14 West Washington-place, on Wednesday, at 3 P. M., without further notice.

Haggart.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, Nov. 8, Mary A., wife of James Haggart, in the 39th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 10, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 251 Broome-st., without further invitation.

Bancker.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 8, of consumption, Matilda, daughter of the late Abram and Sarah A. Bancker.

Her friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the Norfolk-st. Baptist Church.

Town.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 8, Charles Town, in the 81st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. Thomas' Church, this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Howes.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 9, Charles Edward, only son of Roswell F. and Frances A. Howes, aged 1 year and 6 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, at the residence of his parents, No. 300 Union-st.

Hopkins.—At Skaneateles, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 3, George H. Hopkins, of this City, late of the firm of Gasper Hopkins & Co.

AUTUMN AND WINTER GOODS
FOR
MEN'S WEAR,
NEWLY IMPORTED, AND FOR SALE BY
MORTIMER, WALTON & DEBOST,
No. 106 Duane-st.,
COMPRISING THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
PARIS AND LONDON
CASIMERES AND VESTINGS.
Also, President, Clarendon, Esquimaux, Havelock, Saratoga, Lucknow and Melton Coatings.
Superfine West-of-England and French Beavers and Whitneys.
Black and Colored Cloths and Doeskins, Satin de Chines, Serges, Italian Cloths, and
every variety of Trimmings suitable for the Merchant Tailoring and fine Clothing Trade.
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CARPETING—FALL IMPORTATIONS.
AN EXTENSIVE STOCK AT REDUCED PRICES
Elegant Medallion, new styles.....13s. to 15s. per yd.
Elegant Velvet, new styles.....10s. to 13s. per yd.
English Tapestry and Brussels, new... 7s. to 10s. per yd.
English and Domestic 3-ply, new styles. 7s. to 9s. per yd.
English and Domestic Ingrain, new.... 4s. to 6s. per yd.
With a large stock of OIL-CLOTHS and other goods at equally low prices. SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
REMOVAL.
GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., will remove, about Nov. 18, to No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., where he will open a new stock of Watches and Jewelry, of entirely new and beautiful styles. Also, Silver and Plated Ware, &c., &c.

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$5 SEWING MACHINES.
A Practical
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE
For $5.
EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS
For States, counties and towns will contiuue to be ceded for thirty days.
CALL AT ONCE—
EXAMINE THIS
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	A Singing Mouse.

EDITORIAL NOTES—New Advertisements—To Correspondents—The Country Gentleman and Agricultural Societies—Plan of a House—Fine Grapes—Peach Blow Potatoes—The Value of the Co. Gent. for Reference—Iowa Agriculture—A "Remedy, Sure and Practical"—The Cushing Raspberry—Farmers should Keep Accounts—A Sale from Mr. THORNE'S Herd—Compost of Muck and Ashes—Precaution against Rust in Grain, &c.

INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS—The Delaware Grape—White Rye—Wool Grower—Prince Albert Potatoes—Bee Books—Masks for Threshers—Cure for Sweeney—New Spring Wheat Wanted.

RECORD OF THE TIMES—State of the Crops and Season—News at Home and Abroad—Farm Product Markets.

ILLUSTRATIONS—Two Imported Cotswold Ewes—Perspective View of Mr. VASSAR'S New Apiary.

The Publishers of the COUNTRY GENTLEMAN would direct attention to the great variety, as well as the value of the contents of that Journal from week to week. Specimen copies sent to any part of the country, or the paper regularly mailed on receipt of its subscription price, by

LUTHER TUCKER & SON,
Albany, N. Y.

*** AGENCY IN NEW-YORK—At Agricultural Bookstore of A. O. MOORE, No. 140 Fulton-st.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION publishes more than one thousand choice illustrated books for children and youth, being the largest collection in the country. They are now publishing a new book every Saturday morning. Elegantly illustrated Catalogues may be had without charge, by addressing THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, No. 1,122 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, or No. 375 Broadway, New-York, where may also be found a large assortment of Bibles and the devotional books used in the various Evangelical Churches.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.—An adjourned Anniversary Meeting of this Society will be held at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, at 7½ o'clock, P. M.
JOHN R. VANKLEEK, M. D., President.
HENRY S. DOWNS, M. D., Secretary.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—THE REGULAR preparatory meeting of the St. Andrew's Society of the State of New-York, for the election of officers, &c., will take place, at the Metropolitan Hotel, on THURSDAY EVENING next, the 11th inst., at 7½ o'clock.
ROBT. DINWIDDIE, Secretary.

POLITICAL.

THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD REPUBLICAN Association will meet at their rooms, southwest corner 42d-st. and 8th-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of electing delegates to the several Conventions, pursuant to the recommendation of the Central Republican Committee. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock P. M.
RICHARD SCOTT, President.
S. N. SIMONSON, }
WM. O. BRYON, } Secretaries.

SIXTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—An election for Delegates to the several Conventions, pursuant to the directions of the Republican Central Committee, will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, at the Headquarters, No. 52 Franklin-st. All the members are notified to attend. Polls open from 7½ to 9 P. M. ROBERT IRWIN, President.
CHARLES B. FOOT, }
ABM. FLORENTINE, JR., } Secretaries.

THE TWELFTH WARD REPUBLICAN Association will hold a Special Meeting in Farrington's Hall, corner of 128th-st. and 3d-av., THIS EVENING, for the purpose of electing Delegates to the several Nominating Conventions. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock. By order. JACOB FISHER, President.
W. E. PABOR, Secretary.

THE REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION OF the 15th Ward will meet at No. 618 Broadway on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, 1858, at 7½ P. M., for the purpose of electing Delegates, &c., pursuant to the directions of the Central Committee.
WICKHAM HOFFMAN, President.
CHARLES CHENEY, Secretary.

THE NINETEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN Association Primary Election will take place at Dingledein's, 3d-av., corner of 59th-st., THIS EVENING, between the hours of 7½ and 9 o'clock. By order of the Association. ROBERT L. HILL, Secretary.

TO BRUSH DEALERS OR MAKERS.—TO rent, the well-known store, No. 337 Pearl-st. For 25 years this store has been known as a Brush Store; $20,000 to $50,000 can be sold annually; the occupant leaves the United States. Possession immediately. Inquire of STEELE & CO., No. 53 Nassau-st., or of A. H. DUNCOMB, Eastchester, Westchester County, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—AN INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG LADY seeks some honorable employment; would like to learn the millinery business, or attend a store, or occupy her time in any way which will secure her a moderate remuneration. Is a good plain sewer, of pleasing address, and can make herself useful. Satisfactory references given and required. Address, or call on A. E., No. 171 West 18th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A FULLY EXPERIENCED SERVANT, a situation; is a thorough housework and a good cook, and first-class washer and ironer; is very willing, obliging and neat, and will be found a most reliable domestic; has excellent references, but particularly refers to her last place. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A GENTEEL American family, by a respectable Protestant German girl, not in full possession of the English language, as chambermaid and seamstress; is accustomed to the care of children. Can be well recommended from her last place. Can be seen at No. 118 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls; the one is Scotch and the other is English: both Protestants; one is a competent cook, and the other wishes to go as waitress or chambermaid; both wish situations in one house; small private family preferred; best City reference. Call for three days at No. 386 8th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., rear house, first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages. Has the best City reference. Call at No. 103 West 26th-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant woman as seamstress; can cut children's clothes; is competent of managing household affairs and make herself useful, where she will be treated as one of the family; has good City reference; small salary accepted. Can be seen, or address, E. M., No. 16 Jones-st., between 4th and Bleecker sts.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IS DEsirous of a situation as cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; wishes to engage in a private family. The best of City reference can be produced as to capacity and capability. Can be seen for two days, if not suited. Call at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman; one who understands cooking and baking in all its branches; has no objection to assist in the washing if required; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 197 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED.—A YOUNG GIRL WANTS A SITUAtion as nurse and plain sewer or to do chamberwork or washing; no objection to make herself generally useful or to travel. Good City reference if required. Can be seen until engaged at No. 122 19th-st., front room, second floor, between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL GIRL, A SITUAtion as seamstress and nurse; cuts and fits children's clothes, shirts and fancy sewing; does embroidery neatly; also, a regular chambermaid and waitress; does part of the washing and ironing; no objection to the country. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, HIGHLY respectable, wants a situation as housekeeper, and take charge of a few children, or wait on an invalid lady or gentleman; is a good plain sewer. Apply for two or three days at No. 181 East 23d-st., second door east of 2d-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, to do chamberwork and waiting, to assist in the washing and ironing, or as laundress; would be willing to do the cooking and washing of a small private family. Call at No. 219 West 23d-st., second floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, by a young American lady, would make herself generally useful, and will consider salary secondary to a home; a widower's or bachelor's family preferred. Address Mrs. M. T., Yorkville Post-Office, stating where an interview may be had.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse; is capable to take the entire charge of an infant, or chambermaid and waiter; has no objection to go in the country. Can give three years' reference if required. Call, for one day, at No. 199 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or as housekeeper, or to wait on an invalid, by a Protestant American widow, who is competent to fulfill the duties of either position. Can be seen at No. 162 East 18th-st., where she now has the care of a sick lady.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as seamstress and to assist in taking care of children or as seamstress and do light chamberwork; no objection to town or country. Best of testimonials can be shown. Call at No. 39 West 13th-st.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation in a respectable family, as waitress or chambermaid and waitress in a small family. Can be seen until suited at her last place, No. 157 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. The best reference can be given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and waitress; can produce excellent City reference from her last place, where she lived 17 months; is capable of assisting in the kitchen if required. Call at No. 201 East 12th-st., third floor, front room. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROtestant girl, a situation as seamstress and to assist in taking care of children; is a first-rate embroiderer and an excellent scholar; has no objection to go to the country; best of testimonials can be shown. Call at No. 13 Forsyth-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN young woman as chambermaid and plain seamstress, or chambermaid and waiter, or would do chamberwork and assist in the washing; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 1,008 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST COMPEtent young person as general dressmaker and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; understands making all kinds of ladies' under-garments. Call for two days at her last place, where her work will be seen, No. 145 East 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., from 10 to 4.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as laundress, or as chambermaid and fine washer; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived four years. Call at No. 125 West 24th-st.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation; she thoroughly understands her business; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; she is an excellent baker, and has the best of City reference. Call for two days at 236 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; can produce the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN in a private family as seamstress and chambermaid, or waitress, or would assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference. Call at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do the waiting or chamberwork, and assist at the washing and ironing; has the best of reference from her last employer, where she lived for the last five years. Inquire for two days at No. 141 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waiter, or waiter alone; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 85 East 15th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, in the fancy store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-class cook, who understands cooking in all its branches; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing. The best City reference given; apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY AND WILLing Protestant girl, a situation; she is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; willing to work; has the best of reference, and no objection to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer. Best City references given. Apply at No. 109 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse, by a competent girl; has been brought up in England, and has lived with English and French families. Call at No. 257 2d-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG AMERican girl, Protestant, to do general housework, in a small private family; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 300 9th-st., corner of Avenue B. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, WITH good City recommendations, a situation in a private family as waitress and chambermaid, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 39 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as good cook; understands her business well; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 57 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman a situation as first-rate cook; understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to assist in the washing. Can be seen at No. 28 4th-av. Best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Welsh Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing, is very neat and smart, and has the best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 84 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman, as plain cook; she is a first-rate washer and ironer, or will do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., between Prince and Spring, up stairs, front room.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN JUST came from the country wants a situation as first-class cook; has no objection to go any where; good City reference if required. Can be seen at No. 122 19th-st., second floor, front room, between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl a situation as first-rate cook; understands soups, meats, baking and pastry; no objections to the country. Call at No. 340 7th-av., between 31st and 32d sts., second floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do general housework in a small family. Good City reference. Call at No. 77 West 28th-st., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS AND dressmaker, or as nurse and seamstress by a very competent girl; is a nice hand at children's clothing; understands washing. Call at No. 69 6th-av., up stairs.

WANTED.—A YOUNG GIRL, A PROTESTANT, 16 years of age, wishes a situation to take care of a baby and do light chamberwork. Can be seen at her present employer's for two days, No. 86 Perry-st.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT GIRL WISHES A situation to do light chamberwork and take care of children. Apply at her last employer's, No. 35 Lexington-av., near 27th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as chambermaid, or nurse and to do plain sewing; can take charge of a baby from its birth and bring it up by hand if required; willing to travel; can take care of children at sea, or wait on a lady; good City reference. Apply at No. 109 16th-st., second floor, front room, between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT American lady, a situation in a public institution as matron, or would take charge of the household affairs of a hotel or private family. Her references and experience cannot fail to satisfy all parties interested. Apply for three days or address HOUSEKEEPER, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, COMPETENT and highly-recommended woman, a situation to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a family; she is a good cook and baker, and an excellent laundress; is sober, steady and industrious; is a good, faithful woman, and not afraid to work; no objection to the country; best of references. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress, who thoroughly understands her business, and can be highly recommended as to character and capability, and will be found willing and obliging. Call on or address S. S., No. 96 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing, or would take a situation to do general housework in a nice, small private family; good City references as to character and capacity. Call, for two days, at No. 219 1st-av., third door from 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant Scotchwoman as chambermaid and assist with washing and ironing. She perfectly understands her business and can produce the best City reference. Apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do the waiting of a nice private family; or would do the chamberwork and waiting of a small family; can give the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived seven years. Call at No. 71 King-st., second floor, front room. Can be seen till suited.

WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT LAUNDRESS, a situation in a private family; she understands French fluting and all kinds of fine muslins; leaves her present situation on account of the family going to Europe. Call, for 2 days, at her recent employer's, No. 78 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY young girl, in a small private family, to do chamberwork and waiting, or would take care of children and assist with the washing and ironing; is willing to make herself useful; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; is competent to take care of an invalid lady, or would assist with grown children; has the best of City reference. Address for two days No. 14 East 11th-st., near 4th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADIES' MAID and seamstress by a very competent person; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and can do all kinds of family sewing; willing to assist in chamberwork in a small private family; best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 142 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl in a private family, as seamstress; is a good sewer; will do chamberwork; would wait on young ladies or attend to a child; is willing to make herself obliging; has the best of City reference; can be seen until engaged at her employer's, No. 44 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as seamstress, or seamstress and to do light chamberwork; or would wait upon grown up children and do plain sewing. Address E. H., at Mr. MORRIS' Store, corner of 12th-st. and University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as experienced chambermaid and first-rate laundress; can do fine washing and fine French fluting. Best City reference. Was in her last place 3½ years. Apply, for two days, at No. 83 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—FOR A MOST RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as first-class chambermaid and waitress, or children's nurse; understands her duties perfectly; is a good girl, of very neat and respectable appearance, very fond of children and kind to them; has excellent references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn. Wages not so much an object.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, who is a good cook, and understands her business thoroughly; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; the best City reference given from her last place. Apply at No. 83 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROtestant woman as cook; knows how to cook bread, meat and all kinds of pastry; can give a number of years' reference from her last home. Apply at No. 203 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman, as a professed cook; she perfectly understands all kinds of cooking; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 11 Union-court, University-place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable young women, one as good cook; would assist in the washing and ironing if required; the other as good chambermaid and laundress. The best of City reference. Call at No. 95 West 25th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse; is a good plain seamstress; no objection to a family boarding; the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and to do the washing. The best of City reference. Call at No. 10 Amity-place, top floor, room No. 3, front house.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable Scotch woman, as nurse and seamstress; is quite capable to take charge of an infant from its birth. Best of City reference. No objection to travel. Can be seen for two days at No. 105 16th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman as cook, to assist in the washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business. Best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 464½ 9th-st., rear, between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or nurse and seamstress, in a small family; has a six years' reference from her last employer. Apply, for two days, at No. 148 Laurens-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WHO IS PERmitted to refer to her last place, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses; has no objection to travel. Can be seen at No. 153 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; or would have no objection to a private boarding-house; City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 136 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS AND chambermaid, or nurse and seamstress, by a young woman, with three years' reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Call at No. 364 8th-st., between Avenues C and D.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid; is willing to help in washing and ironing, or do the housework of a small family; the best of reference given. Inquire at No. 256 Bergen, near Powers-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and laundress, or as regular waitress; can give the best reference from her last place, where she lived 2 years; can be seen at No. 35 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITUation as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; is a good neat plain sewer. Best of City references. Call for two days at No. 125 12th-st.

WANTED—AS DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSRESS. A Protestant young woman wishes employment in the above capacity by the day, week or month. Call or address E. V., No. 77 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILDREN'S nurse, by a Swedish Protestant who can give the best recommendations. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 59 East 29th-st.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as waitress, or would take care of children and do plain sewing. Call at No. 239 East 19th-st., 1st floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as laundress or chambermaid. Has good City reference from her last situation, which she lived in for five years. Can be seen for two days at No. 180 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a small family. Can have the best of City reference. Call at or address No. 178 Prospect-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English girl, as chambermaid and waitress and to take care of children; good City reference can be given from her last place. Apply at No. 56 Bond-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation to do general housework. Best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 190 West 20th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl; is a first-rate plain cook, and a good washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 351 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as a good cook; has the best of City reference. Understands all kinds of baking. Call at No. 121 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITUation to do chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children and do plain sewing. Apply at No. 162 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A SITUation as child's nurse and plain sewer, or light chamberwork; good references given. Call at No. 69 West 27th-st., on Mrs. CHURCH, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, a situation as wet nurse; her baby is seven weeks old. Can be seen at No. 322 7th-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl, as chambermaid or laundress in a private family. Good City reference. Can be seen at No. 259 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS OR lady's maid by a respectable young woman; has no objection to travel. Apply at No. 99 5th-av., near 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GIRL TO do general housework in a small private family. Inquire at her last place, No. 196 West 11th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL AS waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 165 East 11th-st., 3d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS cook; can do all kinds of cooking; can give good references. Apply at No. 101 East 32d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as seamstress and chambermaid, or to assist in anything required. Can be seen at No. 301 4th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-class cook; would be willing to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 102 West 17th-st., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as an excellent cook and good baker; has good City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 152 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A PROtestant; understands her business perfectly. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 74 Hammond-st.

HOME WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY AND her daughter, aged 14, where she could give her services as housekeeper; would take the entire charge of a widower's house and family, or as nurse in a gentleman's family. A good home the chief object. Best of references given. Address HOME, Box No. 114 *Times* Office, or apply at No. 72 State-st., corner of Henry, Brooklyn.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS for City or country, can obtain excellent help daily, at the large Institute and Home, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable servants. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS, SOBER, SINgle man, a situation to take care of a gentleman's place, his horse and carriage; is a skillful driver and also a good gardener; can take care of a cow, and is a good milker; also can take care of a furnace if required; City and country; 18 years' experience; wages moderate for the Winter; and willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT married man, a situation; understands the cultivation of land, the raising of crops and vegetables of all kinds, the training of horses, and management of stock of every description; his wife is a good cook and laundress, and butter made by her brings the highest price at market; both are young and natives of Orange County. The best of reference given. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotchman as coachman, who understands his business in all its branches, and can give the best of reference from his last employer; is married, and his wife would be willing to take charge of a small dairy or poultry; can show the best of testimonials to that effect; the country preferred; and by addressing a note to A. ROBERTSON, No. 132 East 38th-st., will be punctually attended to until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable Protestant Scotchman, of long experience in the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; can produce the best City reference; has no objection to any part of the country. Address T. C., at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., for three days. Free to employers.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A young man who understands milking and would make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place; would prefer the State of Jersey, as he has lived there for two years past; used to the care of horses and everything about a farm. Address, for two days, P. R., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE, WITHOUT FAMily, want situations; the woman is a professed cook, washer, ironer and baker; the man is a competent coachman and gardener. Moderate wages will suit at present, with a nice family, city or country. Address a note to MAN AND WIFE, Box No. 133 *Times* Office, as quickly as possible.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER OR accountant, in a merchant's or banker's office, by a young man who has had considerable experience in one of the first commercial houses, and can produce the most satisfactory testimonials as to character and abilities. Address J. W., Box No. 2,125 Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG ENGLISHman, a situation as coachman or groom; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; will take care of a garden if required. Wages moderate. Best of reference from his last employer. Address J. C., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A COACHMAN, A SINGLE MAN, wants a situation; understands his business, and is a careful driver. Can be seen at No. 69 Madison-av., with reference from his present employer, with whom he lived four years. A note addressed to J. F., from any person wishing one, will be properly attended to, from the above number.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS GROOM AND coachman by a Protestant man, who thoroughly understands his business; can milk, and take care of a furnace, and would make himself generally useful; has good reference, and not afraid of work. Address, for two days, F., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as waiter in a private family, who understands his business; is a single man, and can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 290 Wooster-st., in the drug store corner of Wooster and 4th.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Frenchman as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and can be highly recommended. A note addressed to F. M., at Mr. H. Kerr's, No. 746 Broadway, corner of Astor-place, will receive immediate attention for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY, by a German man, who understands the care and management of horses and cattle. Can milk cows; is a good farmer, and is able to take entire charge of a farm. Address FARMER, for three days, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man, to go in the country and take charge of a gentleman's place. He has had five years experience with a gentleman in the country, and well understands his place. Call or address No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A young man who fully understands the care and management of horses, and is a good careful driver; has no objection to go to the country, or would go South with a private family. Address J. C., Box 165 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young man, as waiter, in a private family; is a first-class servant, and can give the best of City references as to character and capacity. Address H. T., No. 130 West 24th-st., corner of 7th-av., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A steady single man, who perfectly understands his business and has the best of City reference. Any commands left at Mr. GILLESPIE'S, No. 62 University-place, will be attended to, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A single young man, of sober and steady habits, who perfectly understands his business, and will be found willing and obliging. Can produce the best of City reference. Address T. N., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGlishman, a situation as waiter in a private family; best City reference given. Call or address for three days, F. E., No. 32 University-place. No objection to travel.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a sober, steady man; understands his business, the care and treatment of horses, perfectly. The best of reference given. Call on or address M. K., No. 345 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man of first-rate qualities; has first-rate City reference. Address P. H., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

TO BANKERS.—WANTED BY A STEADY young man, who has had nearly two years' experience in a New-England bank, a situation in a bank or banking house. Refers to the President and Cashier, and can give bonds to the amount of $10,000. Address BANK CLERK, Box No. 97 Brooklyn Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN OF ENERGY AND UNquestionable character, a situation in any respectable business. Active employment preferred. Address, stating duties, &c., O. P. S., No. 122 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM TO TAKE care of horses by a young man who has good reference from his last employer. Address C. W., Box No 154 *Times* Office.

JAPANNING.—WANTED—EMPLOYMENT AS an ornamental painter; would contract with pianoforte manufacturers, sewing-machine patentees, or others, whose productions require ornamenting. Address P. J. No. 86 Murray-st., New-York, by letter, for one month.

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS been two years in a law office desires a situation as clerk in a lawyer's office. Address A. B., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—A FIRST-CLASS operator wishes for a situation. Address No. 18, Held's Hotel, Bowery.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE ON A FARM about 30 miles from the City, the man as gardener and coachman, and to do general work on a small farm; the woman is wanted for general housework; Protestants preferred; good references required; and a fair salary will be given to competent persons. Address Box No. 219 *Times* office, stating when an interview can be had.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, TO TAKE care of an invalid child; a man-servant as waiter; and a cook who will assist in the washing and ironing. All must be Protestants, and furnish good City references. Apply, before 12 o'clock noon, at No. 71½ Madison-av., next door to corner of 28th-st.

WANTED—FOREMAN TO CLUB STABLE—A smart, industrious and competent man, able to take charge of and experienced with horses; an American, and one able to handle road horses, preferred. Address XX., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

NOTICE.—A VERY DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITY for a permanent engagement is open for a person of superior taste, to attend to the selection of patterns for a calico printing establishment. Address Box No. 2, General Post-Office, with references as to ability.

WANTED—A TEACHER IN AN INDUSTRIAL School in this City. Also, an agent to solicit funds; both of undoubted Christian character. Unemployed clergymen preferred. Address L. S. T., *Times* Office.

WANTED—FOR AN EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN Brooklyn, a good soprano singer. Address F. C., Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Afternoons for ladies and children.
Evenings for gentlemen.
Pupils may commence at any time.

A. DODWORTH'S BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY.—The classes for children on Tuesday and Friday afternoons are at present so full that it is deemed advisable not to receive any more for the present term on those days.

On MONDAY, Nov. 15, classes for children will be commenced, to meet on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, having the same advantages of attention, music, &c., as the others.

EDWARD A. FRASER, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Commissioner of Deeds, and Notary Public, No. 363 Broome-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—The Seventy-eighth Term opens Sept. 13. Stages, as usual, will convey pupils, residing at a distance, to and from the Institute. For further particulars, refer to HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., principal, No. 217 Madison-st.; JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President, No. 141 Henry-st.

BOYS' SCHOOL,
No. 81 East 16th-st. J. H. TYNG.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on the principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars, containing all necessary information and references, address
AUG. F. NITCHY.

THOMAS JONES, ACCOUNTANT, HAS opened an office at No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, and resumed his former occupation. Gentlemen privately instructed. Complicated accounts adjusted. *Jones' Bookkeeping and Accountantship* 8vo. 150pp., with blanks for self-instruction sent free by mail for $3 remitted.

A CARD.—GOLDSMITH'S ACADEMY OF PENmanship and Book-keeping, No. 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., is open day and evening. There are no classes; pupils are received at any time, and are separately and thoroughly taught at hours to suit their own convenience.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 346 BROADWAY—Supplies schools and families with teachers, schools with pupils, parents with school circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. Teachers wanted. References—Faculty of Amherst College, Dr. Lowell Mason, Prof. A. Greenleaf and others.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The 42d semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 3. Circulars may be obtained of WM. W. ROSE, Esq., No. 68 Cedar-st.; S. P. YORK, Esq., No. 57 Liberty st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Term begins Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at Carter's bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

MOUNT VERNON BOARDING SCHOOL, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—The Winter Term will commence Monday, Nov. 1.

Circulars can be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No. 321 Broadway, or by application to the Principal,
JOHN OAKLEY.

LADIES' CLASS TO COMMENCE ON MONDAY, Nov. 15. French in sixty lessons. Robertson's method. Class, three lessons a week, $3 a month. Private lessons, $8; at No. 82 4th av., near 10th-st. From the first week pupils read, translate and answer in French, questions addressed to them.

THE BEST BUSINESS SCHOOL IS THE New-York Polytechnic, Nos. 18 and 20 4th-av. J. G. HUBBS, (15 years principal Mount Washington and Merchants School,) Rector. ☞ Boarders only $65; bookkeepers $25.

BOARD, WITH TUITION FOR GIRLS—No. 53 Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights. Thorough instruction in the English branches, French and music, with the comforts of a good home, are offered on the most reasonable terms.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND DR. F. BERTHET will open their united Classical, French and English School, with a Primary Department and Gymnasium, at No. 920 Broadway, on Sept. 13. Circulars may be had at Lockwood's bookstore, or Crowen's.

$130 PER YEAR.—ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, Greene county, New-York—male and Female. Students received any time. Address the Rev. H. J. FOX, Principal, or call No. 122 Nassau-st., upstairs, or 239 Water-st.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL. WARRING & BISBEE, (successors to Charles Bartlett,) Principals. Lads are received and prepared for business or College. Catalogues sent on application. Winter term commences Nov. 3.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 6. Circulars at the school and at RANDOLPH'S, No. 683 Broadway. Further particulars in advertisement in New-York *Tribune.*

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.—Reopened on the 1st Nov. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, A. M., Nyack, N. Y.

A. FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF THE Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., furnishes board and tuition (common English) at $3 per week. Students received Nov. 8.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 809 BROADWAY.—The number of pupils is limited. The education imparted is thorough and under the best influences. R. B. WIGGINS, M. A.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—DAY AND Boarding—Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HILLSIDE, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms $225 per annum. For catalogues and circulars, address
MRS. LOUISA A. SMITH, Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENtlemen, No. 48 East 24th-st. A primary department has been added. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

TEACHERS.

NATIONAL SCHOOL AND TEACHERS' INSTITUTE NO. 289 BROADWAY.—Ladies or gentlemen wishing engagements to teach, should forward their qualifications. Principals and school officers supplied with thorough teachers for any department, without charge. Parents and guardians can select a school or seminary from $100 to $500 per annum. Address RICE & ANDREWS.

TEACHER.—A LADY, EDUCATED IN ENGland, and having had many years' experience in teaching, desires a situation in a private family or school. She is competent to instruct in the usual English branches, Music, French (which she speaks fluently) and Italian. No objection to go South. The highest references can be given. Address B. G., Box No. 2,235, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY HAVING SOME experience in teaching, desires a situation in a school or family, in either town or country; she teaches the English branches, particularly English composition and literature, and French, acquired in France. She can also give music lessons to children. Address Miss DEVLIN, No. 57 St. Mark's place.

INSTRUCTION.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG LAdy fully capable of giving instruction in the English branches, together with crotchet and embroidery, a situation in either a family or a school. She can bring the best of reference. Has no objections to go to a distance; money no object. Address, with particulars, R. G. M., Brooklyn Post-Office, L. I.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, AN ENGAGEment in the morning as teacher of the English branches, French, and Drawing, or would accept a resident situation, with board only as an equivalent, if the afternoons be allowed for another engagement. Address S. E. A., box No. 3,016 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS BY a lady, competent to instruct in all the English branches, also in French and Music. Salary not so much an object as a quiet home. Address A. Y., No. 53 Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights.

TO TEACHERS.—A CAPABLE CLASSICAL teacher, desiring to establish a school in the upper part of the City, or to unite his own with one in that location, may hear of a good opportunity by addressing C. S., Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A GOVERNESS, A SITUATION in a family; will teach music, drawing and French, and the usual English branches; no objection to go South. Apply at No. 40 Morton-st.

WANTED—A TEACHER OF MUSIC, FOR A school, board and instruction in French as compensation. A salary given to one who will bring pupils. Address X. Y., Morristown, New-Jersey.

LECTURES.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—POST-GRADUATE COURSE.

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Law.—Professor DWIGHT—At 4 o'clock daily, except Saturday and Sunday. The Professor may be found at the "Oriental," Lafayette-place.

English Language.—Hon. G. P. MARSH.—On Mondays and Wednesdays at 3 o'clock, except Monday, 8th instant, when the hour will be 4.

History of Commerce.—Professor LIEBER.—On Tuesdays and Thursdays at 4 P. M.

Ethics, or Moral Philosophy—Professor NAIRNE.—Introductory, (free.)—On Monday evening, Nov. 15, at 8 o'clock, and each subsequent Monday afternoon at 2.

SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.

At the College, in 49th-st., near 4th-av.

The Mechanics of Ethereal Matter; or, the Present State of Knowledge in relation to Light, Heat and Electricity.—Professor MCCULLOCH.—Monday, 8th, from 1 to 2 o'clock, and Wednesday, 10th, from 2 to 3, and on every subsequent Monday and Wednesday at the same hours.

Chemistry, (with practical instruction in the Laboratory.)—Professor JOY.—Tuesday, 9th, from 2 to 3 o'clock, and Wednesday, 10th, from 3 to 4, and on each succeeding Tuesday and Wednesday, at same hours.

Higher Mathematics, and the Nature and History of Mathematical Science.—Professor DAVIES.—On Monday, 8th, from 2 to 3 o'clock, and Wednesday, 10th, from 1 to 2, and each succeeding Monday and Wednesday, at the same hour.

Civil Engineering, including Surveying, with the Use of Instruments, general principles of Construction, and Graphics.—Professor PECK.—From 1 to 2 o'clock, Tuesday, 9th, and Thursday, 11th, and each succeeding Tuesday and Thursday, at the same hour.

Physical Astronomy, and all the Duties of the Observatory.—Professor HACKLEY.—On Monday, 8th, at 3 o'clock, and Thursday, 11th, at 2 o'clock, and on each succeeding Monday and Thursday, at same hours.

TICKETS.—Price, $5 each Course. To be had at the College, at the Historical Society, and from either of the Professors.
CHARLES KING,
President Columbia College.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D., will deliver a lecture before this Association on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 15 at the Cooper Institute, at 8 o'clock, on the *Life and Character of Dr. Judson.* Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Tickets may be obtained at
Messrs. WM. HALL & SONS, No. 239 Broadway.
Messrs. ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway.
Mr. T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway.
Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.
Messrs. MILLER, MATHEWS & CLASBACK, No. 757 Broadway.
Messrs. SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & CO., No. 115 Nassau-st.
MARK HOYT, Ch'n. Lec. Com.

M. MEIL'S LECTURES IN FRENCH, ON French Literature and History, take place EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 and 8 o'clock, P. M., at the Professor's residence, No. 44 East Eleventh-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Admission 50 cents. 12 cards, $5. N. B.—A few select boarders taken in M. Meil's family.

NEW CHAPEL LECTURES, BROOKLYN —The Rev. F. E. HALE, of Boston, will lecture upon *The Hellespont, or Europe and Asia,* THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, at 8 o'clock, corner Clinton and Congress sts. Tickets 25 cents, at the door.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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The reason why, is, that by Nature's own process it restores the natural color permanently after the hair becomes gray; supplies the natural fluids, and thus makes it grow on bald heads, removes all dandruff, itching and heat from the scalp, quiets and tones up the nerves, and thus cures all nervous headache, and may be relied on to cure all diseases of the scalp and hair; it will stop and keep it from falling off; makes it soft, glossy, healthy and beautiful, and if used by the young two or three times a week, it will never fall or become gray; then, reader, read the following and judge for yourselves:

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Messrs. O. J. WOOD & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: Having heard a good deal about Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, and my hair being quite gray, I made up my mind to lay aside the prejudices which I, in common with a great many persons, had against all manner of patent medicines, and a short time ago I commenced using your article, to test it for myself.

The result has been so very satisfactory that I am very glad I did so, and in justice to you, as well as for the encouragement of others who may be as gray as I was, but having my prejudice without my reasons for setting it aside, are unwilling to give your restorative a trial till they have further proof, and the best proof being ocular demonstration. I write you this letter, which you may show to any such, and also direct them to me for further proof, who am in and out of the New-York Wire-Railing Establishment every day.

My hair is now its natural color and much improved in appearance every way, being glossier and thicker and much more healthy looking. I am, yours respectfully,
HENRY JENKINS,
Corner Columbia and Carroll sts., Brooklyn.

LIVINGSTON, Ala., Feb. 14, 1858.

PROF. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Your Hair Restorative has done much good in this part of the country. My hair has been slightly diminishing for several years, caused, I suppose, from a slight burn when I was quite an infant. I have been using your Hair Restorative for six weeks and I find that I have a fine head of hair now growing after having used all other remedies known, to no effect. I think it the most valuable remedy now extant, and advise all who are afflicted that way to use your remedy.

You can publish this if you think proper. Yours, &c.,
S. W. MIDDLETON.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1857.

PROF. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The front, and also the back part of my head almost lost its covering—was in fact BALD. I have used but two half-pint bottles of your Restorative, and now the top of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair, and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think from my own personal recommendation, I can induce many others to try it.
Yours, respectfully, D. R. THOMAS, M. D.,
No. 464 Vine-st.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great Wire-Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers.

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PRICES REDUCED.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork Packers, No. 285 Chambers-st., New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:

Smoked City-cured Hams	11c.	to	11½c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Hams	9½c.	to	9¾c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Shoulders	7½c.	to	7¾c.
Smoked City-cured Shoulders	8c.	to	8½c.
Smoked Bacon	10½c.	to	12c.

Bagged Meats ¼c. ℔ extra.
Mess Pork, $17 50.
Dutchess County Mess, $17 50.
Pure Lard, in tubs and barrels, 11¼c. to 12c.
N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

TRAVELLING IN EUROPE.

The General Courier and Traveling Servants' Society of different nations, established in London in 1851, beg most respectfully to solicit the patronage of the American traveling public. This is the only Society of its class that is registered according to act of Parliament, and into which no one is admitted if not found to be of strict integrity, and thoroughly understanding his duties; passports prepared. Information given, free of charge, by applying to the Secretary, No. 12 Burry-st., St. James', London.

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GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, HALL AND OTHER PENDANTS, &c., &c.—The subscribers, returning thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, respectfully beg leave to say they are now fully prepared to furnish the above articles, in every variety, on the shortest notice and most liberal terms. Being MANUFACTURERS, they are enabled to offer such inducements to purchasers as will WELL repay them for a call at their MANUFACTORY previous to purchasing elsewhere. N. B.—CHURCHES and PUBLIC BUILDINGS fitted with GAS PIPE, and FIXTURES throughout, on the most moderate terms, and with all possible dispatch. J. & T. DONALDSON, No. 85 Leonard-st., (near Broadway.)

RECEIVER OF TAXES' OFFICE, NEW CITY HALL, CHAMBERS-ST.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1858.—Notice is hereby given that 1 per cent. will be added on the 1st of December, on all taxes remaining unpaid. Also, that 2 per cent. will be added on the 15th day of December.

No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.
WILSON SMALL, Receiver.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 33 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 11 Wall-st.

JONES' ORIGINAL ITALIAN CHEMICAL Soap cures chapped, tender hands, flesh eruptions, saltrheum, erisipelas, sores, pimples, freckles, tan. Jones' Coral Hair Restorative dresses, beautifies, darkens, cleanses, and forces the growth of hair. Price reduced to 25 cents each, at No. 100 Fulton-st.; Nos. 308, 830, and 862 Broadway; and No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

$15 SETS OF TEETH, UNSURPASSED for elegance and utility by any $50 set in the world. Fine gold, $20; sterling silver electro-plated with pure gold, $8; single teeth, $1; teeth filled, warranted for life, 50 cents. Extracting without pain, astonishing all who witness it. FIELDING, Dentist, No. 134 Spring-st., 2 blocks west of Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

DIAPHRAGM FILTER—AWARDED TWO gold medals and one silver medal by American Institute; silver medal by Massachusetts Mechanics' Charitable Association, and silver medal by Maryland Institute, and several diplomas. Sold at McKENZIE'S Plumbing Establishment, No. 341 4th-st., New-York. Price $2 50.

TEETH EXTRACTED BY ELECTRICITY, which can be applied in all cases without giving the slightest pain to the patient. No charge for extracting where Artificial Teeth are inserted. N. B. GRIFFIN, No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

ROUGH PLATE GLASS.—25,000 FEET OF SUperior quality for sale at the dépôt of the Lenox Plate Glass Works. Also, a general assortment of Plain and Fancy Window Glass. FRYE & CO., No. 175 Centre-st.

AT EVERDELL'S—WEDDING CARDS.—THESE celebrated Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had Broadway corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited, and specimens sent on application.

FOR SALE—HORSE, CART AND HARNESS, with work of store down town, by which a good living can be made. Apply at No. 186 Broome-st.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE NUMBER OF FINE draft horses. Inquire at the stables of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, Nos. 276 and 278 West 13th-st.

SAFES FOR SALE.—TWO OF LILLIE'S PAtent Fire-proof Safes, new. Apply to SMITH, HEGEMAN & CO., No. 70 Broad-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE AMERICAN TRADES COMPANY—CAPITAL $100,000—Has been formed for the purpose of manufacturing small articles for the trades. The Company is prepared to contract to manufacture any article of general utility for inventors. They will introduce the same into the market for a commission. Approved inventions they will manufacture and introduce on a royalty, or will buy them of inventors who are not able to introduce their own inventions to the public, on reasonable terms. The Company being the proprietors of the "American Smoker," the "American Pen-holder," &c., &c., have an extensive establishment in full operation, with first-rate machinists and every appendage for turning off work rapidly at Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st. All communications should be addressed to J. M. WOODWARD, President, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st., New-York. If requiring an answer, a postage-stamp should be inclosed.

A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD CHARACTER, business address and education, (one of economical habits,) can hear of an opportunity to engage in a profitable business, which has been established three years, and is constantly increasing. An investment of $1,000 to $1,200 will be required. Address, with real name, age and former business, O. N. G., *Times* Office.

TO BUSINESS MEN.—A VERY FAVORABLE opportunity is now offered to any person wishing to enter into the gentlemen's furnishing business. The old established house, known as No. 260 Grand-st., opposite Lord & Taylor's, is to let, and the goods and fixtures for sale. For further information, apply on the premises, at No. 329 Broome-st. Terms easy.

BOARDING.

MADISON-SQUARE HOTEL,
Corner 21st-st. and Broadway,
New-York.
JOHN L. MOORE, Proprietor.

BLANCARD HOUSE—BROADWAY AND 12TH-st., New-York. Fashionably located, elegantly furnished with every modern improvement, and now open for the accommodation of private families and gentlemen. Board $2 per day. By the week at lower rates. Public favor respectfully solicited by the new management. BANCARD & MACLELAN.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE may obtain board in a private family, where there are no other boarders; location below 34th-st.; three pleasant rooms on second floor, with Croton water, home-made bread, pastry, &c. Terms, $20 a week, including fire, gas, and washing. Unexceptionable references required. Address G. B., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or two single gentleman, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms with board at reasonable rates for the Winter in the best location in Brooklyn, near the ferries. Apply at No. 26 Livingston, near Court-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can have furnished rooms, with board, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square. The house is finely located, has gas, baths, &c. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms, for two persons, $8 or $9.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO ROOMS TO LET TO single gentlemen, with or without breakfast, in a private family in 13th-st.; gas and bath in the house. References exchanged. Inquire at No. 30 East 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.

BOARDING.—THE SECOND OR THIRD FLOOR to let, with board, unfurnished. Also, a parlor and bedroom on the first floor, furnished, will be let to a gentleman and lady, or a single gentleman. Family private. Apply at No. 132 Lexington-av., corner 29th-st.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH board, may be obtained, by applying at No. 151 East 13th-st., between Broadway and 2d-av.; the house has all modern improvements; neighborhood cannot be surpassed; dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—THOSE SEEKING QUIET, GENteel board in a private family, where they may enjoy the comforts of home, may find very desirable rooms at No. 399 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen can be accommodated with partial board in a private family; gas and bath in the house. References exchanged at No. 66 Amity-st.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED parlor and bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND WIVES AND single gentlemen may obtain desirable rooms, with board, at No. 199 10th-st. Location very pleasant.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT CORNWALL adjoining Idlewild, 3½ miles from Newburg, 1½ from Cornwall Landing. The house is large and convenient, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those wishing to make permanent arrangements an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cornwall; F. W. Bodstein, No. 763 Broadway; M. A. Hoppock, No. 138 Liberty-st.; James M. Griggs, No. 46 Cortlandt-st.; S. B. Caldwell, No. 20 Old-slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms, for a gentleman and wife, or two or three single gentlemen, at No. 73 State-st., convenient to Wall or Atlantic st. ferry. Accommodations superior and terms moderate.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board at No. 34 Cranberry-st., corner of Willow, in the immediate vicinity of Wall and Fulton ferries.

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURG.—TWO OR three gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board at No. 48 1st-st., Williamsburg, within two minutes' walk of the Peck-slip and James-st. Ferries.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, in a genteel private family; location up town; two furnished rooms will be required. Undoubted references will be given. Address KENDALL, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, lady, two children and nurse; sitting-room and two bedrooms required, furnished or unfurnished. References exchanged. Address with particulars, S. N., Box No. 413 Post-Office.

EARLY DINNERS UP-TOWN.—GENTLEMEN can have all their meals, without rooms, at low rates by the week; breakfast, 7 to 12; dinner, 2 to 7; supper, till 12 at night. Also, elegantly-furnished chambers and parlors, single or in suites, with full board for families and bachelors, at the Blancard, Broadway and 12th-st.

SUITES OF ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, with or without board, at No. 19 Union-square; also, single rooms; house has been newly furnished, and has all the modern improvements; one of the most beautiful locations in the City. Best of references given and required.

MURRAY HILL—PRIVATE BOARD.—A SUITE of elegantly-furnished rooms on second floor, to let to a family of first-class boarders or three single gentlemen; unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 26 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

PRIVATE BOARD—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN can obtain pleasant rooms with board in a private family where only few boarders are taken, on application at No. 43 East 20th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway. References exchanged.

TO LET WITH BOARD—TWO UNFURnished parlors in a modern house, with all improvements, either together or singly. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 613 2d-av., near 37th-st., or address L. A., Box No. 313 Post-Office.

TO LET WITH BOARD—TO TWO PERsons, a large front or back room on second floor, in a first-class house, up-town, for $12 per week, including gas and fire; family private; dinner at 6. Address A. B., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, a suite of handsomely furnished rooms, either together or single, to families or single gentlemen. Reference given and required. Dine at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st.

WANTED—IN OR NEAR BROADWAY, BEtween 10th and 17th sts., on the west side, handsome apartments, consisting of parlor and two bedrooms attached on second floor, with bath-room, &c. Grate fires in parlor and one bedroom, and a private table for an elderly lady, her daughter and servant. Apply at No. 156 2d-av.

WATER-CURE HOME ON THE "COST Principle" so successfully carried out by Mr. Underhill in his "Unitary Home." Patients received and treated at exact cost. A few boarders will be taken on the same principle. For circulars and information, apply to EMILY B. WIENS, Physician, No. 47 West 13th-st.

A HOME.—A LADY LIVING ALONE OFFERS A home on very easy terms to a young woman (or widow) of quiet, steady habits, and who is during the day engaged in business. Address, prepaid, Mrs. COBB, care of Burt & Cage, tea dealers, No. 116 6th-av.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board, the second floor, consisting of four rooms, with water closet, bath and gas. Will be rented low for the Winter. Apply at No. 121 Varick-st.

WANTED—A ROOM SUITABLE FOR A DOCtor's office, without board, between 4th and 7th avs. and 18th and 34th sts. Address J., No. 95 West 20th-st., stating rent.

FURNISHED ROOMS—ON THE SECOND story of house No. 2·3 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., to let with board, convenient to the different stage and car lines. Gas, water, baths, &c.

PLEASANT ROOM TO LET—ON WAVERley-place, near Washington-square. Possession immediately. Address Box No. 3,104 New-York Post-Office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.
FIRST-CLASS PIANOS with IRON FRAMES, fully warranted, plain or of most elegant designs, at LOWEST PRICES. PIANOS and MELODEONS TO LET or SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS. Pianos little used very low.
J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANO-FORTES.
SOEBBELER & SCHMIDT,
No. 423 Broome-st.,
One block east of Broadway,
Manufacturers of GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. Purchasers in want of a first-class instrument are invited to inspect our stock.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS, OF SUPERIOR make, at great bargains. Second-hand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $25 to $150. One of the largest catalogues of music in the United States. Musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds at the lowest possible rates. Pianos and melodeons for rent; monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium when and wherever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

A LADY, HAVING NO FURTHER USE for her piano-forte—a $350 instrument—will dispose of it for nearly half its value; rosewood, 7-octave, round corners, ornamented case; old City makers; splendid tone, scolloped keys, beautiful touch; short time in use. Apply at the residence No. 7 2d-st.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

A $400 PIANO-FORTE FOR $250.—NEARLY new, rosewood, large round corners, full 7-octave, four round corners, three rows mouldings, carved legs, serpentine bottom, scolloped keys, inlaid with pearl, &c., splendid tone; the cheapest piano ever offered in this City. Apply at the Music Store, No. 245 6th-av.

A MOST EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD piano-forte, new, and of exceedingly fine tone and touch, fully warranted, will be sold at a very great bargain. A second-hand piano taken in exchange, by ALBERT WEBER, Manufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway.

HAZLETON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE Manufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Each Piano warranted to give satisfaction and guaranteed for three years.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

REAL ESTATE.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET.—In the *Times* Building, on Park row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS.—FIFTH-AVENUE.
One lot northeast corner of 5th-av. and 114th-st., 25x100 feet.
Four lots on east side of 5th-av., between 114th and 115th sts., 25x100 feet each.
One lot on south side of 115th-st., 100 feet east of 5th-av., 20x100 feet.
Three lots on south side of 105th-st., 175 feet east of 5th-av.
These lots are on the grade. Apply to THOMAS DUGAN, No. 848 Broadway, a few doors below 14th-st.

TO EMIGRANTS.—A RARE CHANCE TO GET UP A COLONY.—7,000 acres of excellent farming land, in Middle Tennessee, Warren County, including some eight or ten cultivated farms, with cottages, &c., independent of the beautiful residence of the owner. The portions not cleared are studded with fine oaks, chestnuts, hickories, &c. The land is undulating, and the soil well adapted to the cultivation of corn, wheat, oats, &c., and producing grass spontaneously in abundance. On the tract are some twenty-five springs, and several streams. In point of location it has many advantages—churches, schools, mills, &c., near—and the Manchester and McMinnville Railroad affords an outlet to market. The healthfulness of this portion of Tennessee is proverbial. Title indisputable. Will be sold at a very low figure, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—THE FARM of the late William Williamson, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from Bedford station, on the Harlem Railroad, containing about 120 acres. Through the centre runs the beautiful stream Broad Brook; on the premises are a large new house, an excellent well of soft water near the door, a large new barn, carriage-house, &c.; also, three apple orchards. The above farm will be sold on the premises, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock M. For particulars, inquire of T. Williamson, No. 27 Chambers-st.; F. Lyon, near the farm; or of the undersigned, at Bedford.
A. WILLIAMSON, Executor.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STORE NO. 28 SCAMMEL-st., one door from Madison. The premises are well adapted for a grocery store, having store, back room and bedroom on the same floor, with basement and bedroom underneath the same; also, a counter-cellar in front, four separate apartments for the tenants' fuel, with sufficient room left for the storekeeper. The whole will be rented to a good tenant, for $400 yearly, with undoubted security. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 526 Grand-st., from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON THIRTIETH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—FOR SALE—A valuable three-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot on the north side of 30th-st., between 5th and Madison avs. The house is 21x54, is well built and in thorough repair, and furnished with Croton water, furnace and gas, and its immediate proximity to 5th-av. renders it a very desirable residence. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A FIRST-RATE location for a public house and garden. This property comprises over 40 lots, together with a cottage house and a large number of fine shade trees, and shrubbery. It is situated in the IXth Ward, within three minutes' walk of the Fulton-av. Railroad. Will be sold at a bargain. Terms accommodating. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—CHEAP, TO A GOOD TENANT—THE lower part of a first-class house; 50 feet deep by 20 wide, large pantries, drawers and clothes press; dry cellar, modern improvements, neighborhood unsurpassed, healthy location, and pleasant family up stairs. Apply at No. 158 49th-st., fourth house east of 8th-av. Inquire within for three days.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG—TWO MODern built 3-story brick houses, with basement and sub-cellars, water, gas-fixtures, ranges, &c., in complete order. Property situated next to corner South 5th and 8th sts. Location unexceptionable and terms easy to a good tenant. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, Basement Williamsburg City Bank.

TO LANDLORDS.—A FAMILY OF RESPECTAbility, compelled by reverses to leave their home, desire to find some house which the owner would like to have taken care of for the Winter, or who would board for the rent or a house where there are a few boarders. An answer from any person desirous to assist the unfortunate, addressed for three days to W. G., Box No. 152 *Times* Office, will be gratefully received.

HOUSE WANTED—IN NEW-YORK OR BROOKlyn, well located, within 30 minutes walk of the Exchange; price about $4,000 to $6,000. A plain, substantial brick house preferred. Address Box No. 216 Post-Office, giving location and price asked.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the late residence of John H. Webb, deceased, known as No. 13 Morgan-st. A large and comfortable dwelling-house, together with the adjoining grounds, 230 feet front and about 150 feet deep. Address FRANCIS B. HALL, No. 13 Morgan-st., Hartford, Conn.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown-stone furnished house, in splendid order, situated in West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; will take a small-size house worth $7,000 or $8,000 in part payment—balance on mortgage. For further particulars, address HENRY, Box No. 1,194, New-York Post-Office.

FOR SALE — A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house, No. 30 East 36th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., finished with all the modern improvements, and on one of the best sites in the City. Inquire of GEO. I. HAMILTON, No. 180 East 21st-st., or on the premises, from 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 5 P. M.

WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—COUNTRY seat of 30 acres and farm of 28 acres; cottage and 9 acres; 1 hour's ride by railroad from New-York; finest prospect in the State; good society, schools, churches, &c.; a pure air; at $250 per acre.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

NEWTOWN, L. I.—TWENTY ACRES, CHARMingly situated, in the village of Newtown, and bounded by two great thoroughfares; fine house and several out-houses; for sale on easy terms, and in quantities to suit applicants, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS HOUSE NO. 419 4th-st., in this City, containing all the modern improvements. Can be had immediately. For further particulars, inquire at the office of WM. VENVILL, No. 142 Broadway.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, WITHIN 15 OR 20 minutes' walk of Wall-st. and Fulton ferries, a new two-story brick house; gas fixtures, marble mantels, &c., throughout; rent $250. Apply at No. 241 Livingston-st.

TO LET—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, IF WANTED—The commodious cottage No. 89 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. Rent low, with the privilege of continuing after the 1st of May. Inquire on the premises between 8 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 7 P. M.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 113 Ludlow-st., containing six rooms. A small family of grown persons preferred. Location very desirable. Possession immediately. For further particulars, apply to WM. HORTON, No. 194 Chatham-square.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE AND garden on Brooklyn Heights, brown-stone front, all modern improvements; a first-class residence in every respect. For card of admission and terms apply to DAVID RAIT, Jeweler, No. 405 Broadway, up stairs.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States; Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

AN EXCELLENT FARM OF 107 ACRES for sale in Orange County, in a thickly settled farming section, 3½ miles from dépôt. Good buildings, fruit, fences, soil, &c. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—STEAM POWER AT THE LOWEST rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 26th sts.; engines one thousand-horse power. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE FOUR-STORY English-basement house No. 60 East 35th-st., to a small private family only. Can be seen after 3 o'clock.

TO LET—PART OF A LAW OFFICE FRONTING on Park-row. Inquire at room No. 9, No. 41 Park-row, *Times* Building.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.

Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-Houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable; much superior to any hand-made, and lower price. Dépôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

NEW COPPER LIGHTNING ROD—DAVIS Patent—One entire piece from top to bottom, without joint or coupling. Agents wanted. Lyon Manufacturing Co., Proprietors, No. 455 Broadway.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON.—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.—500 PACKAGES, AS sorted numbers, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. ALEX. A. THOMSON, 215 Water-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS & SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

MUSICAL BOXES.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE a very large and well-selected assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, expressly manufactured for them, by the best makers of Switzerland.
They have now on hand Boxes from the smallest to the largest size, and playing from 2 to 24 tunes.
Forte-piano,
Mandoline, and
Expressive Musical Boxes.
Also some fine Boxes with
BELLS, DRUMS AND CASTAGNETTES.
PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs,
New-York.
Musical Boxes repaired.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, at 10½ o'clock at the private stables on 35th-st., near 5th-av.:
Large and elegant sale of carriages, hunting wagons, blood horses, mules, harness, &c., all the property of T. G. Acrigg, Esq.—the carriages, &c., all made to order by the best makers in this City and Philadelphia, expressly for his private use, consisting of—
An elegant pair of short-tailed bay horses, 15¾ hands high, 7 years old, very fast and stylish road horses.
A stallion 3 years old, sired by the celebrated imported Massoud, (Arabian,) about 15 hands high, bred in Kentucky.
A 3 year old filly, sired by Marubrin's Chief, 13½ hands high, also bred in Kentucky.
A Messenger mare, about 14¾ hands high, 9 years old.
A splendid mule, 15¾ hands high, 5 years old.
A span of small mules, 2 years old, about 15 hands.
A superb hunting wagon, made to order by Watson, of Philadelphia, only been used three weeks; probably one of the most elegant wagons ever offered by auction—cost $450.
A track wagon, weighs 100 pounds, built by Watson, in Philadelphia, in perfect order.
An elegant set double harness, fine gilt mounted, made by Hensel, Philadelphia, only used three weeks—cost $145.
A light buggy, made to order by Watson, Philadelphia, been used only one mouth.
A set single harness, made by Lacey & Phillips, Philadelphia.
A set of very fine double harness, made by Wood Gibson, New-York—cost $125.
A trotting saddle, very little used, made by Wood Gibson.
Also, bridles, blankets, whips, &c., &c. The entire collection can be examined one day before the sale at the above stable, and will be sold without reserve, as the owner is going to the South.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 35 Wall-st.

TO BUILDERS, PIANO-FORTE AND OTHER MANUFACTURERS.
PEREMPTORY SALE—TO CLOSE A CONCERN.
The well-known establishment of JOHN DE LAMATER & SON, situated on the south side of 24th-st., commencing 175 feet west of 10th av., being two full lots of ground, a three-story front shop, 50x30 feet, with steam engine and all the machinery, also stable and wagon-house, and ample staging for lumber, will be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, to the highest bidder.
One-half of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for five years.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, AT auction, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 10 and 11, at 11 o'clock each day, in the galleries over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., valuable and choice Oil-Paintings, by celebrated masters, ancient and modern, the collection of Edward McDermott, of this City, imported entirely by himself from Europe, and not exhibited before in this country, all being of the highest class, comprising choice specimens of the follow artists: Gainsbrough, Elder, Teniers, Naysmith, Daniels, R. A. De Vlieger, Carric, Heenskirk, Van Goyen, Glanber, F. Bol Orrizonte, Patel, O. Marinari, Williams, Barland, Wilson, G. Morland, Greuze, Herring, Cuyp, Roif, Metzee, Pettree, and many others named in the catalogue. The sale comprises about 200 pictures, and will be on exhibition in our gallery on Wednesday, Nov. 3, until day of sale. Ladies and gentlemen are particularly invited to examine this splendid collection.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, NOV. 10, AT 10½ o'clock, at his spacious salesrooms, No. 85 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of new and second-hand household furniture, comprising rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, covered in French satin, brocatel and hair-cloth; tête-à-têtes, lounges, sofas, wardrobes, chairs, extension-tables, rockers, Voltaire and other chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, &c., &c. Also, Brussels, ingrain and other carpets, oil-cloth, &c., &c.; together with a large assortment of crockery and China ware, glassware, silver-plated ware, &c., &c. Also, one sewing machine. At 12 o'clock, one rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, one mahogany 6½-octave piano-forte. Catalogues, with full particulars, ready early on the morning of sale. Goods packed on the premises, for shipping, by an experienced person.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WISCONSIN LANDS.—THE FOLLOWING DEscribed lands in the State of Wisconsin will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 11, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
SCHOOL LANDS.
680 acres in Chippewa County.
640 acres in Chippewa County.
160 acres in Polk County.
800 acres in Marathon County.
CHOICE SELECTED LANDS.
1,000 acres in Oconto County.
For catalogues of particulars apply to the Auctioneer No. 35 Wall-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

WE CALL ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING SALE.—Will be sold at public auction, by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. Nov. 10:
Nine brown stone houses situated on East 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
These houses are well built, present a pleasing appearance, having court yards and balconies. They are finished internally plainly and neatly, and contain all the modern improvements, such as gas, gas fixtures, Croton, bath-room, water closets, range, standing wash-tubs, dumb-waiter, &c., &c. All desirous to obtain a home, and who prefer neatness and economy to extravagance and mere show, will do well to attend the sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

BY E. F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, Nov. 10, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., by order of E. Hale, Esq., No. 46 Beekman-st., the entire balance, and positively the closing sale of the stock of an up-town wine and cigar store, to be sold without reserve, viz.: Casks, cases demijohns and bottles of pale, brown and golden sherries, Madeiras, ports, Cogniac brandies, pale and dark, vieux do. 1848, old Bourbon and Monongahela whisky, Scotch and Irish do., champagnes, clarets, old Holland and old Tom gin, Jamaica and St. Croix rum; also, a small stock of wines, &c., (belonging to same stock,) held in reserve; also, Havana cigars, viz., El Palacio, Rio Hondo, Valentina, &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, Nov. 12, inst., at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 16 East 24th-st., near Madison-av., being the entire furniture contained in the above house, embracing parlor suites, chamber suites, rosewood piano-forte, carpets throughout the house, oil-cloths, elegant mirrors, clocks, chandeliers, mattresses, kitchen furniture, &c., with which the sale will commence. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 35 Wall-st.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS, THIS DAY, (Nov. 10,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, comprising:
$20,000 Indiana State 2½ per cent. Stock.
$10,000 Chicago and Rock Island First Mortgage Bonds.
89 shares East River Bank..........$25 each.
100 shares Mechanics' Banking Association..$12 50 each.
20 shares Bowery Fire Insurance Co..........$25 each.
20 shares New World Fire Insurance Co......$50 each.
Regular sales Wednesday and Saturday. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board and at private sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, AT auction, THURSDAY, Nov. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 397 4th-av., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany wardrobes, mahogany marble-top bureaus, rosewood dressing do., marble-top pier tables, mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, husk and straw do., bolsters and pillows, oak extension dining table, rosewood suite in crimson plush, rosewood chairs in brocatel, vases, China figures, glass, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, immediately after the sale of Mr. Acrigg's horses, at the private stables in 35th-st., near 5th-av.:
Pair road mares, closely matched; can go in 2.50.
One white Arabian mare.
One Andrew Jackson mare.
Either can go inside 3 minutes.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

TWENTIETH-STREET HOUSES.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—on 20th-st.—nine three-story brown-stone front houses and lots, Nos. 198 to 212 East 20th-st., inclusive, 120 feet west 1st-av., 15 feet 3¾ inches by 92 feet; houses 40 feet deep and contain gas, fixtures, Croton, baths, ranges, tubs, &c. Terms liberal. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF CHOICE WINES, brandies and every other kind of liquors; also, all the furniture and fixtures of said store. THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Nov. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 73 Liberty-st., will be sold, by order of assignees, all the choice goods in said store, comprising every article in the business. Sale peremptory.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

DUTCH BULBS AT AUCTION.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, on FRIDAY, the 12th inst., at 11 o'clock, at No. 73 William-st., 10 cases of those choice and sweet scented flowering bulbs, consisting of hyacinths, tulips, crown imperials, lillies, narcissus, snowdrops, &c. Florist and flower fanciers, attend. Catalogues now ready.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES and Rubbers, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st. This sale will comprise seasonable goods of almost every variety. City and country dealers are invited to attend. Catalogues morning of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers.
Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 11, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at store of J. H. Davis & Co., No. 56 Beekman-st. Fresh seasonable goods for city and country trade.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

WINTER-BLOOMING PLANTS AT AUCtion, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 9 John-st. Sale comprises a large variety of azaleas, begonias, heaths, camelias, chrysanthemums, &c., in fine condition, from J. E. Rauch, Florist, Brooklyn, L. I.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. A large supply kept constantly on hand. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application as above.

PERSONAL.

A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN, OF NEW-York City, who left Oct. 28, is now wandering through the country under slight mental derangement. His friends earnestly request those meeting with or harboring a stranger so affected, to notify them at once, with particulars. Address Box No. 3,427 New-York Post-Office.

FINANCIAL.

KNICKERBOCKER
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF
NEW-YORK.
NO. 64 WALL-ST.
INCORPORATED 1767.
CAPITAL..............................$28
WITH A SURPLUS.
INSURES AT THE REDUCED RATES.
WILLIAM TUCKER, President.
GEO. HODGSDON, Secretary.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

COLLECTIONS IN CALIFORNIA
MADE BY
A. BELMONT,
No. 76 Beaver-st.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck Read & Drexel, New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
(No. 65 William-st., corner of Cedar,)
NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1858.

THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the fourth and last installment is called, and made payable on or before Dec. 1, ensuing. By the terms of subscription and the act of incorporation, all scrip stocks on which the installments are not paid in accordance with the call of the Board of Trustees, will be forfeited. This forfeiture will be enforced on the termination of the call for the fourth installment, previous to which the second installment will be received, with interest from Sept. 1, 1857, and the third installment with interest from Sept. 1, 1858. By order of the Board of Trustees. JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

CITIZENS' BANK—NEW-YORK, NOV. 5, 1858.—At the annual election for Directors of this Bank, held on Tuesday, Nov. 2, 1858, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Jay Jarvis,	Martin Y. Tweed,
Jas C. Baldwin,	Wm. Close,
Daniel Burtnett,	Barney Bartram,
Robert Barkley,	Wm. Hall,
Jas. M. McLean,	Josh. N. Barnes,
Wm. J. Valentine,	Chas. Curtis.

And Edward Slosson, Richard Tweed and Charles Horton were elected Inspectors for the next ensuing election.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board Jay Jarvis was unanimously reëlected President. S. R. COMSTOCK.

NICKEL ORE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER for sale the above article in the rock of a rich per cent. by the ton. This mine has been examined by a scientific and practical miner, from the celebrated Nickel mine of Saxony, and as far as investigated proves its superiority. Mining companies and those conversant with the business are solicited to examine this locality and satisfy themselves; its feasibility for working unsurpassed, a good water privilege on the premises, a vein three feet thick, bed lode 14, width unknown. Testimony from high scientific authority can be seen by calling on the subscribers. Shares for sale at reasonable prices. G. M. ROBERT, J. B. JENNINGS & REUBEN SAFFORD, Wawauweecus Hill, Norwich Town, Conn.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA—where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, OCT. 18, 1858.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will take place at their office, (3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts.,) on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of November next, at 12 M., at which time there will be an election for thirteen Directors for the ensuing year. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the 11th proximo.
SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY,
3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a quarterly dividend of two and a half per cent., payable to the stockholders, at the office of the Company, on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Nov. 9, 1858.—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per cent., payable on and after the 20th day of November instant, until which day the transfer books are closed.
E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—TONTINE BUILDING, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, Oct. 28, 1858.—The annual election for Directors of the Company will be held on Wednesday, Nov. 10, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
The transfer books will be closed on the day of election.
FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees held this day, WM. H. WEBB, Esq., was unanimously elected a member of the Board.
JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

FARMERS' BANK OF HUDSON—NOV. 2, 1858.—A dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has this day been declared from the earnings of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th inst. A. R. HOLMES, Cashier.
HUDSON, Nov. 3, 1858.

THE PREFERRED CREDITORS OF MR. JOHN THOMPSON having been paid in full, a dividend of eight per cent. will be paid to the general creditors, on and after the 20th Nov., inst., at my office No. 5 Trinity Building. HALL ADAMS, Assignee.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1858.

INTEREST ON CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—The Coupons for interest on California State Bonds due Jan. 1, 1859, will be collected or purchased by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st.

WANTED—$2,000 ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on Brooklyn property. Any one having such an amount can find a customer by addressing S., Box No. 3,459 Post-Office.

COUPONS PAST DUE ON THE MORTGAGE Bonds of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company bought by
VANVLECK, READ & DREXEL, No. 27 Wall-st.

STOCKS AND BONDS PURCHASED AND sold for cash, at the Brokers' Board, on Commission. Notes and drafts collected throughout America.
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., (Manhattan Bank.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COPYING 33 PER CENT. LOWER.
E. H. RAE, No. 18 William-st.
2 cents—Pleadings, Plain Abstracts, &c.
4 cents—Special Deeds, Points and Abstracts.
25 cents per hour for writers sent out.
50 cents each service (personally) of law papers.
36 cents each: Deeds, &c. (Cut this out.)

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes, GEORGE W. FRENCH, of the City, County and State of New-York, insolvent. Notice first published Nov 10, 1858. Creditors to appear before the Hon. HENRY HILTON, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the chambers of said Court, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 4th day of February, in the year 1858, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and show cause, if any they have, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the statute aforesaid.
MAN & PARSONS, Attorneys,
n10-1w10wW* No. 64 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons having claims against MARGARET NOLAN, late of the town of Northfield, in the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of said MARGARET NOLAN, deceased, at his residence, near Port Richmond, in the County of Richmond, on or before the 31st day of January, 1859.—Dated July 22, 1858. JAMES B. POLLOCK, Administrator.
jy28 law6mW*

LOST AND FOUND.

$300 REWARD WILL BE GIVEN FOR the following property, supposed to be lost between the Battery and 22d-st., by the way of Broadway and the 6th-av. cars, taken at the Astor House: 10 $100 bills and 1 $50 bill on the Bank of Republic; 1 $100 bill Merchants and Farmers' Bank, Albany; $496 in small bills of various denominations of City and country currency. Also, a check from S. S. Cummings to order on Bank of Republic. The above reward will be given, or a proportionate reward for the money or any portion of it, left with Capt. Dowling, Sixth Ward Station-house.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM NO 50 EXCHANGE-place, on or about the 3d instant, a LADY'S FAN, white silk, with mother-of-pearl stitch, inlaid with silver. A liberal reward will be paid on its return to WRIGHT & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

$2 REWARD.—LOST LAST EVENING, NOV. 9, a bunch of store keys. A reward of $2 and the thanks of the owner will be given on their return to CHAS. UNDERHILL, Esq., No. 403 West Washington Market.

LOST—ON THE 8TH INSTANT, BELOW A. T. Stewart & Co.'s, a gentleman's small DIAMOND PIN. Ten Dollars reward will be paid for its restoration to KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., No. 40 Exchange-place.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

SHIPPING.

CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE,
VIA
NICARAGUA.
American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Co. Proprietors.

OPPOSITION LINE AT REDUCED RATES.
NEW-YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO.
First Cabin..........$225 | Upper Steerage..........$100
Second Cabin..........150 | Lower Steerage..........80
The transit of the Isthmus included.

The splendid steamship
WASHINGTON,
Of two thousand tons register, Capt. HENRY CHURCHILL, having been fitted up expressly for the California trade by the Nicaragua Route, will leave her Pier, North River, New-York, on MONDAY, Dec. 6, at 2 P. M., carrying passengers, mails and freight to San Juan del Norte, to connect at San Juan del Sur with the well-known and commodious steamship
HERMANN,
Captain CAVENDY.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
These splendid steamships offer unsurpassed accommodations for the comfort and safety of passengers.
The Isthmus Route is thoroughly repaired and in good order, and the country healthy.
For passage and freight, apply only at the office of the Company, to JOHN P. YELVERTON, Agent,
No. 3 Bowling-green, New-York.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, sailing regularly on advertised days.—Clipper of SATURDAY, Nov. 13—The extreme A 1 clipper ship
NEPTUNE'S FAVORITE.
LANE, Commander, is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st. This magnificent ship has no superior, and scarcely a rival in the trade. In model, build, ventilation, and all appointments, she is truly superb. Has been to San Francisco twice, making the passages in 109 and 113 days respectively, and always makes quick time, and delivers her cargo in superior condition. We request shippers to visit her, and think they will readily agree with us, that she is *the* ship of the port, and by far the most desirable conveyance now offering for San Francisco. For balance of freight, apply to
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building.
Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & Co. Exchange on San Francisco for sale, in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, sailing regularly on advertised days.—Clipper of SATURDAY, Nov. 13—The superior A 1 clipper ship
WALTER LORD,
PERKINS, Commander, is now receiving the balance of her cargo at Pier No. 27, E. R. This is a very fine and substantially-built ship, medium clipper, sails remarkably fast, is supplied with a full set of Emerson's Improved patent ventilators, and always delivers her cargoes in fine order. She insures at the lowest rates, and her engagements being already large, will have prompt dispatch as above. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building. Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Exchange on San Francisco for sale, in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

FOR CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.
THROUGH IN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS OR LESS.
First-class Cabin Passage, $15.
Freight on measurement goods, 10 cents per foot.
Butter, Cheese and Lard, ⅜ cent per pound.
Bacon and Hams, $3 per cask.
The Splendid Side-wheel Steamship
JAMES ADGER,
R. ADAMS, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:
Montgomery, Ala..........$26 | Columbia, S. C..........$20
Atlanta, Ga..........23 | Jacksonville, Fla..........20
Augusta, Ga..........20 | Pilatka, Fla..........23
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The NASHVILLE will succeed on Saturday, Nov. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M.

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.
FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave on THURSDAY, Nov. 11, at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Savannah, $15. N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets must apply one hour before departure of steamer. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway. The AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will succeed, and sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 13.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$130
Second Cabin Passage..........75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$110
Second Cabin Passage..........60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 3.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Nov. 10.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Nov. 17.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 24.
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 1.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Dec. 8.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 15.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'sday, Dec. 22.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 29.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CLIPPER OF THURSDAY, NOV. 25.—CROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—Extreme clipper ship STAR LIGHT, Captain LEVI HOWES. This well-known clipper is now taking balance of her cargo at Pier No. 21 East River, (Fulton Ferry,) and will have prompt dispatch. She has made three successful passages to San Francisco, and accomplished the run in 111 days. She is thoroughly ventilated and insures at the lowest rates. Shippers are invited to examine this beautiful ship. Engagements at favorable rates may be made, on application to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 46 Pine, corner of William-st.
Agents at San Francisco, Messrs. D. L. ROSS & CO. Sight Exchange on San Francisco for sale.
Collections made in California and Oregon.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Dec. 11.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passenger's fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 3½ Broadway.

GREAT UNITED STATES MAIL SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP LINES.—FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST, FLA., VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid and favorite steamship ISABEL, Captain WM. ROLLINS, will leave Charleston for Key West and Havana on the 4th and 19th of each month. The Charleston steamships will leave this port for Charleston every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River, connecting with the ISABEL for the above ports. Through tickets may be had on application to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC Screw Steamship Co.'s new and first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. Cabin passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta and Columbus, $23; Macon, $21. Freight, 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.
FROM NEW-YORK.
GLASGOW, Thompson, Wednesday, Nov. 24, at 12, noon.
EDINBURG, Cumming, Wednesday, Dec. 22, at 12, noon.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE STEAMSHIP STATE OF GEORGIA, having superior state rooms, will sail from Philadelphia for Savannah, on SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 10 o'clock A. M. The steamship KEYSTONE STATE will sail as above, for Charleston, on SATURDAY, Nov. 20, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A. HERON, JR., Agent,
No. 328 North Wharves, Philadelphia.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 10th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the PERSIA from 8½ to 9½ A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. The ASIA will sail Nov. 24.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMBOATS.

TO NEW-HAVEN, FARE ONE DOLLAR; berths free, by ELM CITY at 3 P. M., from Peck-slip. To Hartford, by the GRANITE STATE, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4 P. M.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.
On and after Nov. 8, the CHAMPION will leave on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 11 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND ROCKY NECK, LANDING AT WHITE STONE.—The steamer CATILINE leaves Roosvelt-st., Pier No. 29, E.R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight taken at low prices.

DR. WARD, NO. 486 BROADWAY—PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember all ye who have been lingering, that by consulting Dr. Ward, you may in a few days feel that "Richard is himself again." Sure cure. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend and wonderful great remedies, price $1; cure guaranteed. Female diseases successfully treated; his monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office, No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st., second floor, perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. Afflicted, call without delay; no charge for consultation. Attendance till 10 P. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Monday, Nov. 8, 1858, trains will leave 26th-st., New-York, as follows:
8.20 A. M. for White Plains.
9.30 A. M. Williams Bridge.
10 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
11.30 A. M. White Plains.
2.30 P. M. Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. Millerton.
4 P. M. Croton Falls.
5 P. M. White Plains.
6.15 P. M. from White and Centre sts.
8.30 P. M. Williams Bridge.
RETURNING WILL LEAVE,
5 A. M. from White Plains.
6.40 A. M. Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. Croton Falls.
7 A. M. Millerton.
7.20 A. M. White Plains.
8.15 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
10 30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
12.30 P. M. from White Plains.
3 P. M. from White Plains
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing Oct. 1, 1858.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM AUG. 28, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10 A. M., 4 P. M., and 6:45 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 1:00 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:20 A. M., and 4:30 and 8 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:30 A. M., and 4:40 and 8:15 P. M.; on Sundays at 9:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST from JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant-Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 11 A. M.; 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:40, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 35 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. N. SMITH, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, 10 A. M.; Yaphank 3½; Syosset, 4½; Hempstead, 5½; Jamaica, 6½ P. M.

MEDICAL.

A CARD.
RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M.D., pupil of RICORD, of Paris, (who is the first Venereal Surgeon living,) and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of this City, continues the practice of this specialty, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, New-York. All complicated disorders of the Sexual System effectually treated, including Weaknesses, &c., &c. Consultations in English, French, and by letter. Office hours from 9 to 1, and 5 to 8 in the evening.

TRIESEMAR PROTECTED BY ROYAL Letters-Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is a remedy for relaxation, spermatorrhea, and exhaustion of the system. TRIESEMAR No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is a great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases for one for $9, which saves $3, and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $9 cases of TRIESEMAR, and the large sizes, carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.
Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms; but treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.*
Sold by the Author, as above; also by J. W. JUDD, No. 222 Broadway, and by CHARLES MILLER, No. 433 Broadway, New-York.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Twentieth edition, nearly 400 pages, 100 electrotyped pictures. Cloth, $1. Sold and mailed also by J. W. Judd, No. 222 Broadway. Among its contents is the anat. my of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment of gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, syphilis, primary and constitutional, emissions, impotency, &c., at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 10 A. M. till 9 evening. Sundays excepted, unless by appointment. Address letters to Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Essex Standard, Rahway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Pick, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.

SURE CURE.—THE GREAT REMEDY, DOCTOR WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Nothing else makes a perfect cure of private diseases, the infallible friend of the afflicted. Other remedies are worse than nothing. It alone cures that it never returns; removes the disease without leaving its poison in the blood to contaminate the system and break out continually. $1. Sold at the old established office, No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st.
The following are the diseases in which Dr. Ward may be consulted, and in which he guarantees a cure after every other physician has failed: Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis, or the real Venereal; Spermatorrhœa, Nervous Debility. Dr. Ward's Monthly Female Pills. $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Buy no other Female Pills than Dr. Ward's, if you would be certain of relief in all cases. Never in one single instance have Dr. Ward's Deobstruent Pills failed. Office No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st., second floor.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. CORBETT can be consulted with confidence on private diseases, at his old established office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chatham Bank. Dr. C. has practised as above for over 27 years, and has treated with success cases which had been given up and considered incurable by Physicians of respectable standing in the profession. Stricture and nervous debility treated on an entirely new plan. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University and College of Surgeons, London. His diplomas from each of the above institutions may be seen in his office. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who have been deceived by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., &c., can call on him with the certainty of being honorably treated. Charges moderate. Hours, 8½ A. M. to 8 P. M.

$500 REWARD.—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. Further, the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the Antidote is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. Price $1 per bottle. C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.
Sold by C. G. GREEN, southeast corner of Atlantic and Henry sts., Brooklyn; COLLENDER & CO., Philadelphia; REDDING & CO., Boston; W. L. JENISON, Albany; GILMAN, druggist, Washington.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES INcident to females exclusively treated by Dr. DUBOIS, author of "The Female's Friend in Need." The Ladies' Private Circular and Marriage Calendar sent per letter free, except double postage. Address Dr. DUBOIS, No. 98 West 24th-st., New-York.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal and other diseases and abuses of the sexual system. Offices 82 Bleecker-st., corner of Wesley-place, two blocks east of Broadway. Consultation by letter through Box No. 869 Post-Office.

DR. HUNTER—NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., PERFORMS THE GREATEST CURES EVER MADE.
THE ONLY SECURITY AGAINST HUMBUGS AND THE EFFECTS OF DISEASES IS TO APPLY TO HIS OLD
DISPENSARY, NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
Dr. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., offers to the public the only reliable remedy known in the wide world for the permanent cure and removal of every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease, which is the genuine Hunter's Red Drop, made from the original recipe, in the possession of Dr. HUNTER, and not known by any other person living except Dr. HUNTER, at No. 3 Division-st., one door from Bowery, all the assertions of the many poisonous quacks to the contrary notwithstanding. Dr. H. has prepared with his own hands that his ever celebrated medicine which has been offered for sale for the last thirty years, and has never intrusted any living person with the secret; consequently everything offered for sale at any other place is a libel, a base and wicked counterfeit, got up by some unprincipled wretch that, for the sake of a dollar, would trifle with the lives of his fellow-men.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

The War Against the Navajo Indians—Interesting Dispatches from Col. Miles.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 8, 1858.

Through the courtesy of the War Department, I am enabled to furnish you the following highly interesting extract from the dispatches of Colonel MILES, now commanding the United States troops in the field against the Navajoes. The dispatches are dated at Fort Defiance, the extreme frontier fort west of New Mexico. The Colonel says:

"I have 309 men, rank and file, and 8 officers. The war opened on the 9th September at Cañon de Chelly, (pronounced Chay.) I passed this awful hole in the earth without losing a single man. This Cañon is, in many places, 1,500 feet deep; men on the top look like pigmies, and mules like rats. It is not over 250 yards wide, with immense boulders, which almost meet, overhanging. The Indians poured their arrows into us, but before they reached us they lost their momentum, and fell harmless. Horizontally their bullets did the same thing. They rolled down immense rocks, which, by the resistance of the atmosphere, burst into fragments and reached the bottom almost dust. It was some time after I got into this place before I found a trail to get my infantry on the top. When they did get there they swept off the Indians like chaff. We killed six, wounded many, and captured ten. Those we killed had plenty of powder and ball. These Indians can bring into the field 2,500 warriors, many of them armed with rifles. They possess 60,000 horses, the best and fleetest I have ever seen, and at least half a million of sheep. We took from them 6,000 sheep. The Navajoes have now no common head, or chief, but a continuation of hostilities, for a short time, will allay their jealousies, and unite their strength under a single leader, and then we may expect to see the Florida war reënacted, at the cost of many millions of dollars. At this time an efficient force of fifteen hundred men would speedily terminate the war."

I understand the War Department is preparing for a vigorous campaign against the Navajoes, so soon as the Spring opens, as the present season is so far spent that the troops must soon go into Winter quarters.

Correspondence of the Washington Union.

FORT DEFIANCE, N. M., Thursday, Sept. 16, 1858.

This war is going to be no child's play. These Indians, as I stated in my last letter, are numerous, brave, and wealthy. They are all well mounted and armed. The country is mountainous, and difficult to travel. Every hiding-place and ambush is known to the Indians, while the country is comparatively *terra incognita* to us. They have all the advantages in being the attacked. We move in columns, they in numbers, and in a manner to suit themselves. The war will be protracted and costly, and from the peculiar circumstances originating it, matter of discussion and inquiry in the States. Hence, I deem it proper here to refer to its inception, and, if possible, assist in giving the proper direction to public sentiment.

There have been, since our jurisdiction as a nation, extended over this barren country four or five military expeditions, planned and organized to chastise these Indians, each one of which, without carrying out the hostile design, has been followed by a treaty. These treaties have been grossly disregarded by the Indians. They have only used them as the semblance of peace, and the cover for the perpetration of murder and thefts upon our citizens and property. A want of vigor, promptness, energy, and determination in our dealings with them has made them the more insolent and domineering—they construing this leniency as evidence of fear and weakness on our part. Our policy has been so easy and vacillating that the Indians begun to manifest a feeling akin to contempt for us, and entertain the belief that we had neither the power nor the courage to chastise them. Crime upon crime has been accumulating, and outrages upon outrages multiplying, until the consummation of their daring hostility and disregard of our Government was accomplished by coming right into the garrison, and immediately under our flag, killing a negro boy belonging to the commanding officer of the post. This, too, without the first particle of provocation. This last act of crime, added to former murders, thefts, and outrages, demanded atonement. The honor of our Government and the rights of our citizens called for vindication, and the Indians refusing to comply with our just request have thus brought upon themselves this war. Before the murder of the boy one of the chiefs had defied the troops by placing his herds upon pasture fields reserved specially by treaty for the use of Government. In fact, he came into garrison with several hundred of his warriors and virtually declared war by stating that he intended to occupy the grounds in question if it cost him his life. The stock was killed by the troops, which was followed by the same manifestations of insolence and contempt on the part of the Indians. Shortly after this the negro boy is murdered right at the door of the commanding officer. The murderer is demanded, and thirty days given for his delivery. They refuse to bring him in, but tell the troops to go and take him. Ten more days are given after the expiration of the thirty days. They do not bring him in yet, but offer to pay for the murder in sheep and horses. These, of course, are refused by the commander. A few days after the expiration of this last term of probation a blow is struck upon them by a small command of twenty-six men, under Captain MCLANE, the history of which I have heretofore given you. Col. MILES is then sent here to carry on a "vigorous war" against them. Before he commenced operations he was instructed, in connection with the Indian agent, to hold a council with the chiefs. This was done, and five more days given them in which to bring in the murderer, which, if they failed, they were informed, would be the signal of hostilities. They promised to bring in the murderer. On the day appointed they brought in an Indian boy, whom they murdered and endeavored to pass off his dead body as that of the murderer. The deception was transparent, and their treachery and brutality tenfold more apparent and glaring. The next day Col. MILES marched against them. The result is stated above. I have been thus particular in stating the case solely with a purpose to let the public understand the nature of the difficulty. The Indians must be chastised into obedience, or our Government should cease to attempt to manage and control them. The indications now foreshadow their subjection and chastisement. Unless this be done, and that effectually, we might as well abandon them entirely.

Another Battle with the Navajo Indians.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Nov. 9.

The Santa Fé mail of the 11th ult. has arrived. Fort Defiance dates of Sept. 25 say that a fight occurred between a detachment of troops under Capt. HATCH and a band of Navajos under LEARZILLOS, in which LARGOS, a principal chief of the nation, and six Indians were killed. Col. MILES would leave about the 28th, with his entire command, for Chusco and Tunica, where it was thought the Indians would make a stand. They have heretofore retired before the troops, and are now driving their stock as far westward into the mountains as possible. The employment of volunteers is still urgently recommended.

The Wichita Indians Anxious for Peace.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 9.

Texas papers received at New-Orleans on Thursday last say that the Wichita Indians seem to have been seized with a wholesome alarm from the severe chastisement our troops have given the Camanches. They have obtained permission of Major NEIGHBORS to remove and remain in the Brazos Reserve until further provided for. This is among the first of the good fruits of the stern measures recently adopted against the wild Indians.

Condition of the Florida Indians.

The Key West *Key of the Gulf*, of the 23d ult., says:

"By the arrival of the United States mail schooner *Joshua Skinner*, Capt. FILER, from Miami, we learn that a party of twenty Indians and one negro were in at that place on the 6th inst., for the purpose of trading. They represent themselves to be in a destitute condition, without clothing or ammunition, which they say they must have, either by fair or foul means. They do not wish to leave the country, but are desirous of living on terms of amity with the whites; and if there is any interruption of the present good feeling, it will be, they say, because our Government will not permit its citizens to trade with them for the articles they are so much in need of. They have plenty of money, and are willing to purchase at any price. Their present scanty clothing is made of salt bagging, picked up from the beach, having been washed ashore from a wrecked ship. This party, we are informed, are the Tallahassees, and the other party, under TIGER TAIL, some twenty in number, were expected to join them in about three weeks, when a grand council would be held for the purpose of appointing TIGER TAIL chief of all. SAM JONES is quite blind and unable to walk. They spoke of settling at the Hunting Ground, near Miami. The female portion of the tribe are living upon an island in the Everglades. TIGER TAIL will not permit any of his tribe to purchase (were it possible) any intoxicating liquor. Efforts have been made to ascertain the number of Indians now in Florida, but without success—the Indians are keeping perfectly silent upon the subject."

KANSAS FATAL TO NEWSPAPERS.—The Lawrence, (Kansas,) *Herald of Freedom* says: "We find that some *twenty-five newspapers*, which have been started in Kansas since its settlement in the Fall of 1854, have suspended, or gone down entirely. In fact, save the Leavenworth *Herald* and the *Herald of Freedom*, the two oldest newspapers in the Territory, we believe there is not a paper which has an editor who dates his connection with the Kansas press back of the Spring of 1857. Some half a dozen presses have been brought to the Territory, which were never used by their original proprietors, but changed hands before they were used. A press was taken to Fort Riley in the Summer of 1855, and is now owned by Mr. GARVEY, of Topeka. Another was taken to Manhattan during that year, and is now in the *Herald of Freedom* office. The press on which the Osawatomie *Herald* was printed, was taken to that place in the Fall of 1855; was buried in a wood pile when that town was destroyed, and laid idle until last Winter, when it was brought forth to print that journal. A strange fatality has attended the Kansas newspapers and presses, and their future history will be very interesting."

RECKLESS SUICIDE.—WM. PORTER, son of the late Colonel W. M. PORTER, who commanded a Memphis company in the Mexican war, wrote a letter at a hotel in Nashville himself, carried it to the Post-office, returned to his room, took a dose of strychnine, and called loudly for the landlord. He said he had taken poison, and would be dead in a few minutes. The landlord said: "PORTER, you surely have not done that!" "Yes," he replied. "I have a wife and nothing to support her on—they won't let me have my estate, and I am unwilling to live any longer." He was only about 18 years old, and quite reckless. He died in thirty minutes. He leaves a wife and child.

Miscellaneous.

The Reserve Police corps in Philadelphia has appeared in a new uniform, by order of Mayor Henry. It consists of a pair of blue cloth pants, with a neat buff cord running down the outside seam, to the foot. A coat of the same color, single-breasted, with a rolling collar, and fine gilt buttons impressed with the city Coat-of-Arms. A single-breasted vest of the same material, (blue cloth,) and heavy, small metal buttons, with the Arms of the city on them; and a cloth cap, with an oil-silk covering.

The annual catalogue of Williams College is published, and from it we learn that there are 229 students: Seniors, 49; Juniors, 53; Sophomores, 56; and Freshmen, 71. The class which has just begun the course is the largest yet entered. A new gymnasium, to be built of stone, is about to be constructed, to take the place of the old one burned last June.

The Detroit *Advertiser* tells of a man who called on his tenant, a keeper of a restaurant, for his rent. The tenant told the landlord that he had already drank it out; whereupon the landlord—not the landlord of the drinkery—went at the windows, &c., making a grand smash. He was arrested for his conduct, and gave bonds to behave himself. He took the gronnd that a man can do what he pleases with his own property.

According to a letter in the St. Paul (Min.) *Pioneer*, the people of Dacotah have completed an independent temporary organization of their Territory, to continue until Congress shall give them the usual form of Territorial Government. State officers were appointed, a Legislature convened, laws passed, &c., and the Minnesota code of 1857 adopted.

So far, eighteen States have united upon Thursday week (25th) as a day of Thanksgiving.

The Normal School at Toronto has just graduated 607 pupils.

[Advertisement.]

PICCOLOMINI AT KNOX'S HAT STORE.—Mlle. MARIE PICCOLOMINI, yesterday, took a walk down Broadway as far as old Trinity. Coming back upon the east side of that crowded thoroughfare, she stopped a moment at the corner of Fulton-street, and asked her companion what place of amusement that was where so many people were pouring in and out. She was informed that it was not a place of amusement, but a place of business—KNOX's hat store, No. 212 Broadway. "KNOX," she repeated, "Ah! I have heard of him in Europe."

[Advertisement.]

IMMENSE SACRIFICE OF ENGLISH CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c.—Crossley's Medalion Velvets, $1 50 per yard; Royal Velvets, $1 12 and $1 25; Three-plys, 87½c.; Brussells, 75c., 80c. and 90c; All-Wool Ingrains, 40c. and 50c.; Oil-Cloths, 31c., 40c. and 50c.; Rugs, Mats, Druggets, &c., &c.

HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S.—That giant, seven feet high. The dwarf lady, three feet high. The Aquaria, Happy Family, &c., besides the elegant Aquarium. Dr. VALENTINE's humorous oddities, and THIODON's Mimic World, this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—The house that is supplied with these two all-sufficient medicines can dispense with medical attendance. Internal and external complaints of all classes are cured rapidly by them.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Rev. JOHN MILES, Chaplain of the Bethel, Albany, N. Y., who, in search of health, sailed for England in September last, has returned in the *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool, perfectly restored.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 9.

$1,000 Virginia 6s...... 95⅞
2,000 Missouri St. 6s... 89⅜
32,000 do.............. 89½
1,000 Cal.St.7s,N.Bds. 90½
1,000 N.Carolina St.6s. 98⅜
5,000 Brook.C.W.L'n..101⅝
3,000 do..............101⅝
12,000 N.Y.Cen.RR.6s.. 91
8,000 Erie R.Con.Bs.'71 36½
1,000 Erie R.Con.Bs.'62 37
1,000 Erie R. 2d m. Bs. 85
1,000 Hud.Riv.R.3d m. 72
1,000 Harlem 2d m. bs. 82
500 Ill. Cent. RR. bs. 94½
5,000 do.............. 94½
5,000 L.C.&M.L.G.B.s30 26
2,000 Chi., St.Paul & F. Dulac 1st mt. bds. 45
1,000 C.St.P.&F. Dulac Land Grant Bonds. 14
2,000 do.............. 14½
2,000 do.............. 14¾
2,000 N.J.Cen.2dM.Bs. 90
2,000 Gal.&Ch.2dM.Bs. 92
20 Bank of America...113
5 Bank of Commerce..104
47 Am. Exchange Bk..106½
10 Bk. of Republic....120
24 Shoe & Leather Bk.112
100 Canton Company... 21
50 do.........b30 21
39 Penn. Coal Co...... 79
316 do.............. 80
50 Pac. M. St'p Co.s30.104
170 do.............104½
100 do........s10 104½
200 Albert F. S. Co.... 5½
60 do..........s10 5½
1640 N. Y. Cen. R. R... 84⅜
50 do.............. 84½
300 do.........s10 84½
100 do.........b20 84½
400 do.........b60 84⅜
100 do...........b7 84⅜
75 Erie Railroad..... 16⅞
50 Hud. R. R. R....b30 32
50 do..........s10 34¼
50 do..........b60 32½
100 Har. R. R.....s60 12½
300 do.........b30 12⅝
300 do.........s30 12⅝
100 Har. R. R. Pref... 29
25 Ston. R. R. ex div. 57
150 Ill. Cen. R. R.... 84
223 Clev.& Pitts. R. R.. 11
100 do.............. 11¼
600 Reading R. R...... 51⅝
400 do.........s60 51
400 do.........s30 51¼
200 do.........s30 51⅜
600 do.............. 51¾
15 Mich. Cen. R. R.... 55
10 do.............. 55¼
300 M. S. & N. I. R. R.. 23⅞
100 do.........s60 23¾
200 do.........b30 23⅞
25 M.S.&N.I.guar'd st. 53¾
50 do...........b7 54
50 do.............. 54
150 do.........s10 54
50 do.........b30 54
200 do...........c 54
50 Panama R. R...... 119
200 do.............. 119½
100 do.........b30 119⅜
200 Gal. and Chic. R.R. 77⅝
150 do.........b30 77⅝
200 do.............. 77⅜
100 do.........b30 77½
50 do.........b10 77½
50 do.........b10 77⅜
150 do.........s10 77¼
100 do.............. 77⅜
150 do.........b60 77½
250 Cl. & Toledo R.... 33⅝
200 Ch. & R. Island R.. 65⅝
200 do.........b60 66
100 do.........s10 65¾
17 La Crosse & Mil. R. 4¾
236 Mil. & Miss. R.... 13½

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Kentucky St. 6s.106
24,000 Missouri St. 6s.. 89⅞
16,000 do.............. 89⅝
5,000 Chic.,St.P.&F.D. L. G. Bds....s30 15
1,000 do.............. 15⅛
1,000 Mill.&M.2 m.10b. 62
5,000 do..........s30 63
10,000 LaC.&Mil.L.G.bs 26¼
8 Continental Bank..100½
60 Cleve. & Tol. R.R... 33½
150 Mil. & Miss. R.R... 14
25 Pac.Mail S.Co..s10.104⅜
50 do..............104⅜
250 N. Y. Cent. R.R.... 84⅜
200 do.........s30 84½
200 do.........b60 84⅝
100 do.........b60 84½
250 do.............. 84⅜
100 Chic.& R. Isl'd R.R.. 65⅞
100 do.........s60 65½
150 Erie R.R.......... 17
100 do.........s60 17
200 do.........b60 17
25 Harlem R.R........ 12⅞
200 do.............. 13
100 Gal. & Chic. R.R... 77¼
100 do.........s10 77⅛
50 do.............. 77
80 Harlem R.R. Pref... 29
100 do.............. 29¼
200 Reading R.R...... 52
25 Mich. Cen. R.R..b30 55¾
100 do.........b30 55⅝
100 do.............. 55½
12 do.............. 55¾
200 Mich.S.& N.I. RR.. 23⅞
100 do.........b30 24
50 Mich.S.&N.I.G.Stk. 54½
150 do.........b30 54
50 do.............. 53⅞
100 do.........s15 53¾

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$4,000 Wat. & Mad. 8s.. 20
2,000 LaC.& Mil.R.R.7s 28
3,000 Ra.&Miss.R.R.8s 38
4,000 Mil.&Hor.R.R.8s 22
2,000 Missouri State 6s. 87½
1,000 Memphis City 6s. 80
1,000 LaC.&Mil.R.R.7s 27
1,000 M.& H.R.R.E.bs.$40
1,500 Wis. Cen. R.R.8s. 25
1,000 do.............. 17½
3,000 Chicago, St. Paul & Fon du Lac 8s. 14½
20 Artisan's Bank..... 83
20 Excel. Fire Ins. Co.107½
10 Com. Fire Ins. Co..116
15 Bowery FireIns.Co.175½
20 do.............. 172½
5 Hum. Fire Ins. Co..102½
10 New W. Fire Ins.Co. 97½
28 Amer. G. Co.pr.sh.$10½
25 do.............. 10
50 American Coal Co... 6
135 Union Ferry Co.... 99
10 Ocean Bank....... 95½
13 American Ex.Bank.106⅜
10 G. W. Ma. Ins. Co..140
50 La C. & Mil. R. R... 4½
5 Am. G. Co. pr.shr.$10 50

TUESDAY, Nov. 9—P. M.

On the Stock Exchange to-day the State Funds were firmer, and prices rapidly tend to the points from which they declined last week. Missouris left off this afternoon 90 ꝑ cent.; Virginias about 96, and Kentuckys 106 ꝑ cent. In the morning there were sales of North Carolinas at 98⅜, and Californias at 90½ ꝑ cent. The supply of State Stocks, generally, has been much reduced within the past six or eight weeks, by *bona fide* investment, large sums having been absorbed by the Trust and Savings offices and the Insurance Companies, as well as by private capitalists or money lenders. The improvement in prices to-day extended to most of the Railway Bonds dealt in actively at the Brokers' Board, but the actual business accomplished was not large. New-York Central six ꝑ cents brought 91 ꝑ cent. ex dividend, New-Jersey Central second mortgage 60, and Galena and Chicago second mortgage 92 ꝑ cent. Brooklyn City sixes sold at 101⅝ ꝑ cent. The La Crosse Land Grants closed 26¼, and the Fon du Lac Land Grants recovered to 15⅝ ꝑ cent. The Second Mortgages of the Milwaukee and Mississippi continue to be unfavorably influenced by the legal proceedings attempted at Milwaukee by certain judgment creditors, although the November interest upon this mortgage, and also upon the Bonds of the City of Milwaukee, loaned to the Company, was promptly paid.

On the Railway Share list, the dealings were generally firm, and a further rise of ¾@1 ꝑ cent. was made in New-York Central, from 84 to 84¾, closing 84½@⅝ ꝑ cent. Erie shares were firm at 17. Reading advanced to 52, though finally closing 51⅝@¾ ꝑ cent. Harlem Preference Shares rose to 29¼, and Michigan Southern Guaranteed Shares to 54@54⅛ ꝑ cent. There was a further recovery in Galena and Chicago of ¼@½ ꝑ cent., and almost the same in Rock Island. Michigan Southern, old stock, Michigan Central, and Cleveland and Toledo steady. Panama was firmer. Sales at 119½ ꝑ cent., and the few transactions in Pacific Mail Shares were at the closing prices of Monday. The stock of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Company, from the same cause which affects the bonds, fell off to 13½ ꝑ cent. yesterday, but recovered to 14@14½ this afternoon. The shares of the Albert Company, (for quarrying and marketing free-stone from British North America,) recently introduced at the Stock Exchange Board, were dealt in at 5½ ꝑ cent. Mr. JOHN TRAVERS is the President of the Company. The prospectus says:

"The property of the Company contains upwards of twenty millions of tons of stone, above water level, similar in color to the new American Exchange Bank, Continental Bank, TIMES Building, the First Presbyterian Church, Baltimore; Pennsylvania Railroad Offices, Philadelphia; and 150 other buildings in New-York, Baltimore and Philadelphia. The quarries have had $150,000 expended upon them, so that 30,000 to 50,000 tons may be delivered annually. They are in first-rate working order, having been furnished with two steam-engines, fifteen cranes, machinery, railways, all needful tools and appliances. There are houses for 200 men, besides manager's house, boarding and dwelling-houses, stores, &c."

In the Money Market to-day, there is a general feeling of ease in supply at the low rates quoted yesterday: 3@4 ꝑ cent. to the Stock Brokers; 4 ꝑ cent. on short prime bills, and 5@6 ꝑ cent. on bills running 90 days to 6 months. The Foreign Exchanges for the *Persia*, sailing to-morrow, continued unsettled throughout the day, and the rates both on England and the Continent were still lower. The regular bankers drew at 109½@⅝ ꝑ cent. on London, and transient bank bills were done at 109⅜@¼@⅛ ꝑ cent. Merchant bills receded to 108½@109 ꝑ cent. Francs fell off to f.5 18¾@f.5 16¼ to the dollar. A fair business was done at these irregular quotations, though not sufficient to give tone to the market at the close. The weakness in rates was more decided than generally looked for at the beginning of business for this favorite steamer, and the cessation of Gold shipments through the remainder of November and also through December is deemed pretty certain.

The following is the latest in American Stocks in London, received by the *Kangaroo* at this port, to the 27th ult.:

American Railways.	Closing Prices.	Business.
Illinois Central 6 ꝑ ct., 1875	80 to 82	
Do., 7 ꝑ cent., 1875	80 to 82	
Do., do., Freeland, 1860	80 to 82	
Do., $100 shares, $60 paid	25 to 23dis.x.	24½ dis.
Michigan Central 8 ꝑ c., 1869	83 to 85[d.s'p	[x.d.s.
Do., (sinking fund,) do., '82	84 to 86	84½
Do., $100 shares	50 to 55	
Michigan S. & N. Indiana 7 ꝑ ct., (sinking fund,) 1885	65 to 67	
Do., $100 shares	20 to 25	
New-York Central 6 ꝑ cent., (sinking fund,) 1883	81 to 83x.c.	
Do., 7 ꝑ cent., con. 1864	93 to 95	
Do., $100 shares	75 to 77	
New-York and Erie 3d mortgage, 7 ꝑ cent., 1883	68 to 70	
Do., $100 shares	15 to 17	
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds: 1st mortgage, con. 6 ꝑ cent.	90 to 92	
Do., 2d mort., 6 ꝑ ct. sterl.	88 to 90	

The London *Times* says of the English Funds:

"The English Funds opened with continued dullness this morning, and remained without alteration until the afternoon, when there was a slight improvement. The first quotation of Consols for money was 98⅛@¼, and they left off at 98¼@⅜ for both money and account. After regular hours a further advance of an eighth took place. There was no demand for loans, which were freely offered at 1½ ꝑ cent. Bank Stock closed at 223@225; Reduced and New Three ꝑ cents., 97@⅛; India Stock, 222@225; India Debentures, 99¾@⅞; New, 99½@⅝; India Bonds, 10s. @13s., and Exchequer-bills, March, 37s.@40s.; June, 30s.@34s. premium."

The weekly Money circular of Messrs. DE COPPET & Co., of this market, prepared for the *Persia* to-morrow, remarks:

"Our Stock market has been quite active since the 1st inst., but the general tendency of prices has been downward. Quotations for State Stocks, however, have but little varied, and the decline, on the whole, has been quite insignificant, except on the shares of some of the Western Railroads, the receipts of which have decreased more than was expected. In State Stocks, Missouri Sixes have advanced ⅜, with large sales; Tennessee Sixes have declined ⅛, and California Sevens, ½ ꝑ cent. Sales of Indiana Fives a 92; Indiana 2½ ꝑ cent. Bonds at 61, and Ohio Sixes of 1875 at 106. The new Government loan is not as firmly held as it was last week. In City and County Bonds, transactions have been unimportant. We note sales of Louisville Railroad Sixes at an advance, of Chicago Water Loan Sixes at 84½ and interest, and of Brooklyn Sixes, San Francisco Tens and St. Louis County Sevens without change in prices. Some Milwaukee City Sevens, issued for Railroad purposes, have been sold at 50, past-due coupons included."

The following gentlemen have been made Directors for the old Fireman's Insurance Company for the ensuing year: Francis T. Luqueer, President; Effingham Townsend, William Agnew, Ira Smith, William S. Herriman, Cornelius Smith, Jacob R. Nevius, Jacob A. Robertson, Charles N. S. Rowland, Edward G. Faile, John J. Phelps, Abraham B. Sands, Jacob Harsen, Charles Burkhalter, F. C. Havemeyer, C. P. Leverich, Edmund Penfold, William G. Read, and Abraham R. Van Nest.

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specie) from this port to Foreign Ports, for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Total for the week	$1,522,841	$1,426,905	$870,810
Previously Reported	66,668,505	61,719,773	50,319,008
Since Jan. 1	$68,191,346	$63,146,678	$51,189,818

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking-office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROS.:

	Per cent. discount.
New-York State Currency	30c. ꝑ 100@ ⅜
New-England and New-Jersey	15c. ꝑ 100@ ¼
Philadelphia and Baltimore	15c. ꝑ 100@ ¼
Interior Pennsylvania	⅜@ ½
Interior Maryland	½@ ⅝
Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri	½@ ⅝
South Carolina and Georgia	½@ ⅝
North Carolina	⅞@1
Virginia	¾@1
Illinois and Wisconsin	1¼@1½
Michigan	⅞@1
Tennessee	1 @1¼
Free Indiana	1¼@1½
Mobile	—@ ¾
Canada	½@ ⅝
Louisiana	par
Assorted packages New-York State	¼@ —
Assorted packages New-England	¼@ —

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants per acre	110	115
80 acre warrants per acre	82	85
120 acre warrants per acre	72	75
160 acre warrants per acre	82	85

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

	Buying.
Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	⅜ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	1¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	—
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans	par to ¼ prem.
Bank of England Notes ꝑ £	$4 85@$4 87
Bank of France Notes ꝑ Franc	18c.

SPECIE.

Silver.	Buying.		Buying.
Mexican Dollars	1 05@ —	Spanish Qrs. each	23@ —
Spanish Dollars	1 07@1 10	Spanish ⅛ and 1-16 per oz	1 23@ —
Five franc pieces	97@ —	*Gold.*	
French Crowns	1 10@ —	Sovereigns	4 85@4 87
German Crowns	1 08@ —	Twenty Francs	3 85@ —
Prussian Thalers	71@ —	Ten Thaler pieces	7 85@7 86
Guilders	40@ —	Ten Guilder pcs	3 98@ —
English Silver	4 80@ —	Spanish Doubl'ns	16 30@16 50
Species	1 08@ —	Patriot Doubl'ns	15 50@15 65
Old Am. Half Dols	1 04@ —	Gold, Am. Old	6c. prem.
Old Am. Qr. Dols	1 02½@ —		

The Bank Comptroller of the State of Wisconsin, in a statement furnished to the Secretary of the Bankers' Association of Milwaukee, reports the aggregate amount of circulation of the Banks of Wisconsin at $4,905,819 on the 1st inst., being a reduction of $91,921 since the 1st of October. The banks denominated "Banks of circulation merely," having reduced the amount of $167,356, while the other banks, including two new ones which have commenced since the 1st of October, have increased $75,435. The banks called upon by the Bankers' Association to reduce their circulation are redeeming promptly, and a much larger reduction is anticipated during the present month.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS, NOV. 1.

	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.	Circula'n.
Philadelphia	$3,661,000	$863,000	$1,827,000	$270,000
North America	2,938,294	1,015,416	1,963,536	243,620
Farm. & Mech	3,932,842	1,604,266	3,225,507	428,185
Commercial	1,583,000	417,000	1,010,000	150,000
Mechanics'	1,896,560	475,873	1,232,881	158,070
Southwark	961,016	291,470	761,977	95,250
N. Liberties	1,355,000	543,000	1,223,000	114,000
Kensington	718,492	247,666	589,755	118,575
P. Township	796,082	227,752	618,388	89,065
Western	1,486,143	341,273	1,103,824	146,340
Man. & Mech	1,176,600	222,842	679,012	149,445
Commerce	820,927	243,157	621,095	96,090
Girard	2,116,609	283,498	828,255	194,965
Tradesmen's	647,958	287,952	652,081	105,073
Concolidation	458,703	121,652	398,159	65,365
City	828,779	175,151	430,991	114,955
Commonwealth	381,567	136,858	285,611	108,085
Corn Exchange	122,406	139,432	101,822	40,795
Nov. 8	$25,881,978	$7,637,257	$17,472,897	$2,687,878
Nov. 1	25,463,417	7,581,340	17,390,902	2,642,004

Earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company for the month of October:

	1857.	1858.	Decrease.
From Freight	$177,126 27	$87,325 84	$89,800 43
From Passengers	73,510 74	47,081 08	26,429 66
From Mails and Ex.	4,901 45	4,500 00	401 45
Totals	$255,538 46	$138,906 92	$116,631 54
Corrected earnings for the previous month			$161,949 23

The proceedings against Sheriff MATHERS, for contempt, in the United States Circuit Court, at Cincinnati, in connection with the Ohio Life and Trust Company, were resumed on Saturday, before Judges MCLEAN and LEAVITT. Judge HOADLEY moved to discharge the rule against Mr. MATHERS, upon three grounds: First, for want of jurisdiction by the Court; second, because the rule was improvidently issued; and third, because no specific charges had been made against him, to which he could answer. Mr. STANBERRY replied, contending that the Sheriff, by his answer to the demand of the Receiver, simply decides the question of jurisdiction of the Courts. Mr. S. denounced such a principle as a perfect absurdity. Counsel's own statement showed the position of the Sheriff to be wrong. He simply answered that this Court had no jurisdiction—a question which he was not competent to decide. Judge CALDWLEL, for the Sheriff, supported the argument of his associate, Judge HOADLEY. At the conclusion of the argument of Judge CALDWELL, the authorities quoted, together with the papers in the case, were submitted to the Court. Mr. STANBERRY suggested that the points involved required careful consideration, and proposed that the Judges reserve their decision until Monday morning. Judge MCLEAN stated that the questions at issue had not been argued with that degree of diligence or examination that had been anticipated. The Court was somewhat taken by surprise. It would be more satisfactory to the Judges to look into the proceedings in Chancery, the points of which had not been presented full enough by counsel. After further discussion amongst the counsel, further hearing in the case was postponed until Friday morning, Nov. 12. In the Superior Court, Judge STORER ordered that the charges against the defendants, N. C. MCLEAN, and J. P. KILBREATH, in the case of SPINNING & BROWN, against the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, upon which the rule to show cause why they should not be attached for contempt, is predicated, be stated in writing; and that W. B. CALDWELL, Esq., and GEORGE C. HOADLEY, Esq., counselors of the Court, be appointed to prepare the said charges; and when the same are prepared, that a copy be furnished to said defendants. "In the case of N. C. MCLEAN, who has been summoned to show cause why he should not be attached, as set forth in the order heretofore made in this case, Mr. MCLEAN appears and asks that further time be allowed him to answer the process issued against him. Therefore, further time is granted until Monday, the 8th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M."

The Boston *Post*, in its weekly review, remarks that:

"Money is as easy and as cheap as ever. Five and six months' paper has recently been taken by the bankers at 4½ ꝑ cent. General business is dull, from the season, the weather and the times. Sterling Exchange is heavy at about the specie point for the "crackest" bills, but considerably below it for bills that are really as good as the best. New-York funds are in fair supply, and the banks hold nearly nine and a half millions of specie."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO.
SEPT. 24, 1858

Real Estate....TUESDAY, Nov. 9.

On the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, 285 feet east of Fourth-avenue, Mr. LUDLOW sold to-day at public auction, four lots, $460 each; F. DIMMICK buyer. Also, four lots on the south side of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, 80 feet west of Fourth-avenue, for $300 each; A. R. BRANDON, buyer.

Two through lots, (4 in all,) from Seventy-fifth to Seventy-sixth streets, 150 feet west of Fourth-avenue, were sold last Saturday for $1,050 each, and resold to-day for $1,250 each.

Mr. JAMES T. BERTINE has sold the four lots—being the half front on the west side of Sixth-avenue, north corner of Thirty-eighth-street, for $23,500; JOHN HALEY, buyer.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL report the sale of two lots on the south side of Sixty-fifth-street, 200 feet east of Ninth-avenue, for $1,325 per lot. E. K. ADAMS, seller; G. BOWMAN, buyer.

The following lots were sold to-day, at auction, by Mr. BLEECKER. They now or late belonged to GOUVENEUR S. BEEBE, but were sold, as is reported, to a broker in Wall-street, by whom they were put up at auction: One lot, 27 feet 2 inches by 75 feet, on the northwest corner of Seventy-third-street and Third-avenue, $2,400; one adjoining, 25x75, $1,850: both, HENRY B. HAWLEY; one adjoining, $1,750; one adjoining, $1,700: both, W. R. CUMMINGS. One lot in the rear, 22.6x102.2, on the north side of Seventy-third-street, $1,175: JOHN M. ARMSTRONG; 10 lots adjoining, $1,160 each: JOHN PATTERSON; 15 lots adjoining, extending to within 177 feet 6 inches of Fourth-avenue, $1,080 each: same buyer. One lot on the southeast corner of Fourth-avenue and Seventy-fourth-street $1,450: CUMMINGS; one adjoining, HAWLEY, $1,025; one adjoining, HAWLEY, $1,025; one adjoining, $1,000: HOWARD SMITH. One in the rear, south side Seventy-fourth-street, ARMSTRONG, $890; one adjoining, same, $850; two adjoining $860, each: same.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On several occasions I have noticed in your paper articles in relation to the sales of Real Estate at Auction, which tend to injure the business reputation of the auctioneer, as well as the sheriff or referee under whose direction they are made, in stating that foreclosure sales are unjustly conducted. Such is not the case. It is true that it sometimes occurs that the property cannot be accurately located from the description given in the legal notice. But whose fault is it? Surely not the fault of the referee or the sheriff, nor yet of the auctioneer by whom the sale is made, [we never said it was the fault of either—REP.,] nor must we condemn the law in relation to such sales, [*non constat.*] The defendant is, I think, alone to blame. The description of the property as given in the legal notice is taken from the mortgage given by the defendant, where he should have it correctly described.

Again, the defendant is notified of the sale, and if he will not incur the trifling expense required to give the sale full publicity, it surely cannot be expected that the plaintiff, who has been compelled to foreclose in order to recover the money he has advanced, will do it. It may be argued that he [Qu., defendant] has not the ability to pay the expense of so doing; but in that case it would, I think, be an easy matter for him to see the plaintiff in the suit, or his attorney, and make arrangements with them to have the expense deducted from the proceeds of the sale.

The above is a simple statement of the facts in the case, and it is but justice to parties interested in such sales that they should be correctly understood.

M. W.

REMARKS.—We have never written a line that calls for a word of reply from any auctioneer, referee or sheriff in the City, yet we give one of them a full hearing, and simply reiterate our own opinion that the law should never authorize or permit a compulsory sale of real estate without also requiring three things: *First*—That the property shall be clearly and accurately located, and fully described; *Secondly*—That it shall be—thus located and described—advertised six times each in three daily papers of the largest circulation in the City; *Thirdly*—That maps shall be got up, locating and describing the property, and the same be posted up in the Exchange at least one week before the sale, and be freely supplied to the buyers on the day of sale. And we repeat again, if our representatives at Albany this Winter do not have this matter properly attended to, they will grossly neglect their duty.

The Canals of New-York—Tide Water Receipts.

The receipts at tide water of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, for the first week of November, in 1857 and 1858, have been as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1857	51,966	562,547	150,545	122,584
1858	84,654	453,579	199,693	261,396
Increase	26,688	Dec 108,968	Inc. 49,148	Inc. 138,812

The aggregates of the receipts of the above articles so far for the years 1857 and 1858, have been:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1857	657,504	3,999,132	5,385,200	1,036,348
1858	1,643,431	7,738,836	6,233,490	2,681,448
Increase	985,837	3,739,704	848,290	1,645,100

Reducing the wheat to flour, the excess in the receipts of 1858 over 1857, is equal to 1,733,778 bbls.

The receipts at tide water of the principal articles of produce, from the opening of the Canals to and including the 7th inst., have been as follows:

Canal open	1856. May 4.	1857. May 6.	1858. April 28.
Flour, bbls	891,875	657,594	1,643,431
Wheat, bush	9,476,019	3,999,132	7,738,836
Corn, bush	9,639,566	5,385,200	6,233,490
Barley, bush	1,485,987	1,036,548	2,681,448
Rye, bush	1,465,835	148,785	464,967
Oats, bush	4,698,102	2,241,722	3,989,489
Pork, bbls	89,711	11,139	35,774
Beef, bbls	40,427	6,408	17,527
Cheese, lbs	3,679,900	1,433,200	4,824,400
Butter, lbs	1,485,100	577,700	1,826,000
Lard, lbs	7,046,900	587,700	3,811,000
Bacon, lbs	7,758,600	1,985,700	3,153,700
Wool, lbs	2,843,700	1,622,500	2,736,100

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, Nov. 9—6 P. M.

FLOUR in active demand for the interior and through shipment; prices without change; sales 4,500 bbls. at $4 37½ for good Wisconsin; $4 75@$5 for common to good extra Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and Canada; $5 50@$5 75 for double extra. WHEAT—Market quiet, and rates unchanged; sales 12,000 bushels, at $1 10 for Red Ohio; $1 12½ for white Indiana; $1 30@$1 40 for white Kentucky. CORN opened dull and heavy, but closed firm; sales 25,000 bushels, at 64½c.@65c. BARLEY and RYE dull; no sales. OATS in fair demand: market easier; sales 11,200 bushels, at 43c.@44c. WHISKY quiet, with small sales at 20½c. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged. *Receipts by Lake*—4,142 bbls. Flour; 14,306 bushels Wheat; 158 bushels Oats. *Shipped by Canal*—5,661 bbls. Flour; 18,159 bushels Wheat; 23,376 bushels Corn; 8,381 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Nov. 9—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull, and receipts for sales only to retail trade. Very little inquiry for WHEAT. A small parcel of white Michigan sold, but terms did not transpire. Prices tend downward. CORN continues to be held firmly, and demand good. Buyers are unwilling to advance to holders' views; sales 5,500 bushels Western mixed, at 73c. BARLEY in better demand; more active, without improvement in quotations, which still favors buyers. The sales aggregate 20,000 bushels, at 73c. for two-rowed; 80c. for light Canada East and Seneca Lake; 90c. for choice four-rowed; included in the sales are 10,000 bushels Orleans county on private terms. WHISKY—Sales 283 bbls., at 22c. *Shipments*—30,000 bushels Corn; 44,000 bushels Oats; 14,900 bushels Barley. The receipts of Barley for the first week of November are 261,396 bushels, being an increase of 138,812 bushels over the same week last year.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Nov. 9—6 P. M.

FLOUR in good demand for interior and local trade. WHEAT a shade higher for Red and White Winter, while lower grades of Spring are unchanged; sales 25,000 bushels, at $1 10@$1 12 for red Ohio; 70c. for Chicago Spring No. 2. CORN steady; sales 9,000 bushels Illinois, to arrive, at 65c. OATS unchanged; sales 2,000 bushels Canadian, at 45c. BARLEY dull; sales 1,000 bushels Canadian, at 80c. RYE steady; sale of a small lot Canadian, at 60c. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged and dull. Flour 30c., Wheat 10c., Corn 9½c., to New-York. *Lake Imports*—14,000 bushels Wheat; 25,000 bushels Corn; 3,800 bushels Rye; 10,500 bushels Barley; 5,300 bushels Peas; 9,400 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—4,600 barrels Flour; 2,500 bushels Wheat; 9,400 bushels Corn; 4,100 bushels Barley.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Nov. 9—6 P. M.

There is a large export inquiry for WHISKY, and sales have been made at 18c. HOGS are higher, and in good demand, at $6 25 for future delivery; sales of 3,000 head, the market closing with a strong speculative demand, not only for HOGS, but for the product, for future delivery. The receipts of the week are 7,000 head.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Nov. 9—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT firm, at 68c. CORN steady, at 64c. OATS steady. *Shipments to Buffalo*—1,200 bbls. Flour. *Receipts*—4,000 bbls. Flour; 25,000 bushels Wheat; 17,000 bushels Corn.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 9.

FLOUR—Howard-street and Ohio, $5 WHEAT firm and unchanged. CORN steady, at 73c. for old White, and 65c.@68c. for new; 82c.@83c. for old Yellow, and 70c.@75c. for new. WHISKY dull. PROVISIONS very dull, and without quotable change.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Nov. 9.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 3,000 bales, at 11½c. for Middling. The sales of the three days sum up 7,000 bales, and the receipts 13,500. Sterling Exchange, 107⅜@107½.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 9.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 9,500 bales at unchanged prices. The sales of the last three days sum up 35,500 bales, the receipts of the same time 36,000 bales, and the exports 28,000 bales. MOLASSES 27c. FLOUR dull; superfine $4 75. PORK is buoyant and 50c. higher; Mess $18. LARD buoyant and ½c. higher; sales of bbl. at 10c. BACON—Shoulders, 7¼c. Sides, 9½c.

The receipts of Cotton at this port are 172,000 bales ahead of last year.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

The sales of COTTON, to-day, were 1,300 bales. The market is depressed. FREIGHTS to Liverpool, 7-16d.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Tuesday.*—*First Board.*—$500 Pennsylvania 5s, 94½; $1,300 City 6s, 101½; $1,000 do., '88, 103⅝; $1,000 City Railroad 6s, 101¼; $500 North Pennsylvania R.R. 6s, 60¼; $1,000 Pennsylvania R.R. 6s, 2d mort., 90⅝; $6,000 Camden & Amboy R.R. 6s, '64, 89; $3,000 Catawissa 7s, 46½; 27 Pennsylvania Railroad, 43; 6 Minehill Railroad, 62½; 750 Reading Railroad, 25⅝; 95 Schuylkill Navigation, 9⅝; 20 Camden & Amboy Railroad, 117; 26 Chester Valley Railroad, 4; 10 Union Bank of Tennessee, 99; 20 Girard Bank, 11⅜.

Closing Prices—United States 5s, '74, 104½; Philadelphia 6s, 101¾@102¼; Philadelphia 6s, Railroad, 101¾@102¼; Philadelphia 6s, New, 105@106; Pennsylvania 5s, 95@95½; Reading Railroad, 25⅝@25¾; Reading Bonds, '70, 82½@83; Reading Mortgage 6s, '44, 92½; Reading Mort. 6s, '86, 73½@73¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43@43¼; Pennsylvania Railroad 1st mtge. 6s, 102@103; Pennsylvania Railroad 2d mortgage 6s, 90½@90¾; Morris Canal Consolidated, 48@49; Morris Canal Preferred, 106@108; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 69@69½; Schuylkill Navigation Improvement 6s, 70; Schuylkill Navigation Stock 9@9¼; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 17@17½. Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 10½@10¾; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mort., 73@74; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 2d mortgage, 50½@51½; Long Island, 11¾@12⅛; Girard Bank, 11⅜@11¾; Lehigh Coal and Navigat'n, 51@51¾; North Pennsylvania Railroad, 8⅜@9; North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, int. off, 60@60¼; New Creek, ⅛@⅜; Catawissa Railroad, 6⅜@6⅞; Lehigh Zinc, ⅞@1.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR	DATE.
	FOR EUROPE.		
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 10
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 13
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 15
America	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 17
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 18
Indian	Quebec	Liverpool	Nov. 20
Bremen	New-York	Bremen	Nov. 20
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 24
Glasgow	New-York	Glasgow	Nov. 24
	FROM EUROPE.		
Bremen	Bremen	New-York	Oct. 23
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 30
Vanderbilt	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 3
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 6
Hudson	Bremen	New-York	Nov. 6
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 7
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 10
Africa	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 13
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 17
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 18
	FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.		
Moses Taylor	New-York	Aspinwall	Nov. 20
Quaker City	New-Orleans	Minatitlan	Nov. 22
	FOR MEXICO.		
Tennessee	New-Orleans	Vera Cruz	Nov. 15
	FOR HAVANA.		
Cahawba	New-York	Havana	Nov. 12
Catawba	Charleston	Havana	Nov. 13
Isabel	Charleston	Havana	Nov. 19

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Florida, for Savannah.—Dr. W. H. Elliott, J. L. Hill, Mr. Lindsey, J. Lamar, W. B. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. A. Barclay, Miss Barclay and servant, Mr. and Mrs. S. Elliott, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Rourke, Mrs. Treadwell, Mr. and Mrs. Crowder, H. H. Gordon, F. B. Stallworth, D. W. C. Spencer, M. P. Dillon, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hall, Butler King, Jr., J. W. Gray, Mrs. M. Dillon and 2 children, R. McKeon, Mrs. S. D. Dickson, Mrs. W. G. Dickson, M. Dickson, Miss G. Weston, R. H. Elliott, Mrs. H. H. Scranton and child, L. H. Goodrich, Capt. M. C. Maling, the Rev. S. G. Bragg, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Heriot, Miss P. Elliott, Miss M. S. Elliott, Mrs. M. Goodwin, Miss L. E. Wiley, Mr. and Mrs. N. Cruger, 4 children and 2 servants, C. H. Roser, J. C. Dickson, J. T. Patton, E. Jencks, O. S. Jencks, E. O. Remsen, H. E. McClure, Mrs. Warner and servant, Miss Warner, Miss A. Fisher, N. A. Fisher, J. McCollum, R. C. Davis, F. Baldwin, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Ida Copperfield, S. E. Habersham, Mrs. McWilliams, F. P. Eagle, Geo. Shaffer, S. T. Rosekrans, Mr. and Mrs. A. V. La Roche, T. S. Heriot, and 40 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Kangaroo, from Liverpool—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Londman, Miss Londman, Priscilla and George Londman, Signor and Madame Mario, the Rev. H. James and lady, Wm. Allison and lady, A. P. Sherman and lady, George L. Napier and lady, A. Wheeler and lady, Mr. Bradfield and lady, John Crook and lady, Mrs. McMannus, F. Pierce and lady, Miss Mary, Santiago, Angelina, Matilda, and Dorothy Pierce, Miss Sarah Ann Wyeth, Miss Harriet Lilly White, C. Boyce, Mrs. Moore and child, Mrs. A. Burn, Mr. Aucaigne and lady, Miss M. Feary, the Rev. John Miles Albany, Col. J. C. Hemming, Granville Richardson, Paul Grignard, Mr. Winans, T. Arkwright, R. W. Gordon, Mr. Gillespie, T. Daniels, Conrad V. Schmidt, Capt. Joshua Cox, L. Saenz, Master Muckle, Master W. P. Wright, Mr. Bounaire, Mr. Touannett, J. Kane, Pat Donegan, H. James—Total, 240.

In steamship Huntsville, from Savannah—J. F. Tallant, Capt. E. Pousland, Mrs. Pousland, Wm. Bailey, Miss Mary Brooks, Mrs. Charlotte Phelps, and 4 in the steerage.

In brig Alfred Exall, from Havana—W. Young, first officer, and D. Ferguson, second officer, of bark Phantom, capsized, (before reported.)

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 40 | Sun sets..... 4 48 | Moon sets..... 8 25

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10 54 | Gov. Island.11 43 | Hell Gate.... 1 05

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Nov. 9.

Cleared.

Steamships Florida, Crowell, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill; Persia, Judkins, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Steamers George's Creek, Morley, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia.

Ships Calhoun, Truman, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Belle Wood, Bush, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

Barks Meridian, Bosse, Cape Town, Stanton & Ruger; Amaranth, (Brem.,) Probt, Richmond, C. Luling; Panama, Graves, Rio Janeiro, C. R. Green; M. Morton, Bulkley, Savannah, Scranton & Tallman.

Brigs Rolling Wave, Lloyd, Darien, Ingalls & Carman; Delta, Van Pelt, Norfolk, Reed & Nash; Bell Flower, Castner, Norfolk, D. B. Dearborn; Geo. Albert, Thompson, Havana, M. Trujillo.

Schooners Philanthropist, Brewer, Bangor, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Empire, Osborne, Norfolk, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Lavinia, (Br.,) Hurst, St. Johns, P. I. Nevius & Sons; North Point, Dissosway, Rio Janeiro, S. & C. S. Johnson; Sea Witch, Smith, Baltimore, J. W. McKee; Tartan, (Br.,) Frazer, Halifax, H. G. Donovan.

Sloop Merchant, Douglas, Derby, J. B. Edwards.

Arrived.

Steamship Kangaroo, (Br.,) Jeffrey, Liverpool Oct. 27, with mdse. and passengers to J. G. Dale. Oct. 27, passed ship Henry Clay, from New-York. 8th inst., lat. 40 52, lon. 68 05, saw steamship Vigo, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Huntsville, Post, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Saturday, 11½ A. M., exchanged signals with steamship State of Georgia.

Steamer Locust Point, French, Savannah 4½ ds., with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Curlew, Ayre, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Brig Samuel Francis, (of Baltimore,) Brown, Maracaibo Aug. 15, with fustic to C. Stetson & Co. Put into Nassau, N. P., Oct. 1, with loss of mainmast, and leaking badly; sailed thence Oct. 30. The S. F. was originally a schooner, but not being able to procure spars of sufficient length in Nassau, was obliged to alter her rig into a herm. brig.

Brig Margaret, (Br.,) Conner, (late Abrams,) Savanna la Mar, Jam., with logwood to Tucker & Lightbourne. Oct. 26, off Cape Florida, Capt. Abrams, of the above vessel, died; 4th inst., off the Capes of Virginia, Thomas Pratt, steward, died. Both were natives of St. John, N. B.

Brig Manuela, (of East Machias,) Kilton, Black River, Jam., Oct. 17, with pimento, &c., to master.

Brig Alfred Exall, (of Philadelphia,) Badling, Havana Oct. 23, with sugar, &c., to Swain & Co. Has experienced heavy N. E. weather—split sails, &c.; been 9 ds. N. of Cape Henlopen.

Schr. Alexander Law, Wood, York River 3 ds., with wood to master. While lying at anchor in York River, four of the crew, while employed aloft, scraping the masts, fell to the deck, in consequence of the halliards parting, and James Farrington, of New-York, was instantly killed. He was buried at Cumberland, New Kent Co. The other men were but slightly injured.

Schr. Louisa, Van Horn, North Carolina 6 ds., with wheat to J. G. Williams. Nov. 5 and 6 experienced a gale from S. E. to N. W., during which split foresail and mainsail, and received other damage.

Schr. J. Clark, Gull, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. B. Flanner, Applegate, Savannah 6 ds., with cotton, lumber, &c., to D. C. Murray.

Schr. R. W. Brown, Derrickson, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Claremont, Johnson, Wilmington, N. C., 16 ds., with naval stores to B. Blossom & Son. 8th inst., 8 P. M., off Chincoteague, ran afoul of a sunken vessel—supposed her to be a schooner; received no damage.

Schr. Wm. S. Tisdale, Hawkins, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to B. Blossom & Son.

Schr. Rhode Island, Davis, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to B. Blossom & Son.

Schr. Mary Patterson, Summers, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to order.

Schr. Howard, Lawrence, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Davis & Holmes.

Schr. Francis Burritt, Salyer, Newbern, N. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. C. S. Watson, Robbins, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Isaac W. Hughes, Howard, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Myers, Rhodes, Georgetown, D. C., 3 ds., with flour, &c., to Hoyt & Co.

Schr. J. H. Harris, Young, Georgetown, D. C., 7 ds., with flour to master.

Schr. Maria & Elizabeth, Bogert, Alexandria 9 ds., with coal.

Schr. Pilot's Bride, (of City Island,) Daggett, Savanna la Mar, Jam., and 5 ds. from Charleston, (where she put in, in distress,) with sugar, &c., to G. L. Hatch.

Schr. W. A. Griffin, (of Fall River,) Borden, Granada, Oct. 27, with fruit and old metal to J. W. Hubbard. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Manhassett, Blake, Charleston 4 ds., with cotton and rice to Scranton & Tallman. Experienced heavy weather—split sails, &c.

Schr. Geo. Luff, Lines, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. C. C. Sadler, Sipple, Petersburg 3 ds., with flour to Rowland & Banks.

Schr. Belle, Cubberly, Norfolk 3 ds., with flour, &c., to Mott Bedell.

Schr. Anna Smith, Smith, Brandywine, Del., 2 ds., with flour, &c., to S. C. Paxson & Co.

Schr. C. C. Smith, Smith, Brandywine, Del., 2 ds., with flour, &c., to S. C. Paxson & Co.

Schr. Eliza S. Potter, Potter, Mystic, in ballast.

Schr. Beauty, Johnson, Alexandria 8 ds., with coal.

Schr. Eleanor, Townsend, Baltimore 8 ds., with coal.

Schr. J. W. Farrow, Cavaleer, Alexandria 8 ds., coal.

Schr. J. W. Pharo, Cavalier, Alexandria 4 ds., coal.

Schr. C. M. Wilson, Bell, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. L. M. Birdsall, Cramer, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Mary Emma, Soper, Virginia 4 ds., with wood.

BELOW—Brig Mary Alvina, of Boston, from Havana.

WIND—During the day, from S. E. to N. E.

Sailed.

Steamship Florida, Crowell, Savannah. Ships Augusta, Sawyer, New-Orleans; Liberty, Atkins, do. Bark R. A. Allen, Robbins, Savannah. Brigs Georgia, Trott, Mobile; Clinton, Smith, Charleston, and others.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 9—Arr. steamer Joseph Whitney, Howes, Baltimore. Ships Tarquin, Smith, New-Orleans; Union, Davis, do.; John M. Mayo, Snow, do. Barks William and Jane, Copp, do.; Aurelia, Beatty, do.; Indiana, Rivers, Savannah; J. L. Davis, do., Seboois, Coleman, Mansanilla; Sylph, Jones, Charleston. Brigs Lincoln, Cornwallis, Jacmel; Canton, Crowell, do.; Demerara, Merrithew, Havana; H. G. Berry, Race, Mobile. Schrs. Langdon Gilmore, Chase, Savannah; B. N. Hawkins, Benjamin, do.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 9—Arr. yesterday, ships Columbia, Cordelia, and Alice, from New-York.

Memoranda.

RETURNED.—Schr. Traveller, Parker, hence for Madeira Oct. 26, returned, having, since leaving port, experienced a succession of heavy N. E. and S. E. gales, during which sprung a leak and lost part of deck-load of boards and staves. 3d inst., lat. 39 58, lon. 69 53, passed the keel and floor timbers of a small vessel. 4th, lat. 40 07, lon. 72 44, passed the wreck of a sunken schooner, the stumps of her masts just appearing above water.

NORFOLK, Nov. 6.—The schr. Wissahiccon, of Tuckerton, N. J., was totally lost on Cape Henry beach, morning of the 3d inst. The W. was from Alexandria, bound to New-York, with a cargo of coal. Anchors, sails, and some of the rigging will probably be saved.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

The brig Flora, from Port-au-Prince, for New-York, dragged ashore in the harbor of Nassau, N. P., Oct. 28, during a heavy gale, filled with water, and would probably be a total loss. The greater part of her cargo was saved in a damaged state. The schr. Fashion, for Jacksonville, also dragged ashore in the same gale, with considerable damage; was got off, and was undergoing repairs.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—The schr. Julia Rodgers, from Porto Rico, for New-York, put into Newport, R. I., last night, having split sails, damaged spars and rigging, and generally stripped. By great exertions, the deck-load was saved. Will repair, and proceed.—(By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq.)

Foreign Ports.

At Nassau, N. P., Oct. 30, bark Cuba, for New-York same day; brig Golden Lead, for New-Orleans do.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAILY ARRIVALS.
FROM STEAMERS, MANUFACTURERS AND AUCTION.
THE RICHEST GOODS OF THE SEASON—PRICES NO OBJECT.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., NO. 301 GRAND-ST.
Have issued a Special Circular for the coming week.
LOOK AT THE PRICES:
SUPERB COLORED SILKS,
at 56 cents per yard.
BLACK GRO DE RHIN SILKS,
at 60c. to 80c. per yard.
LADIES' BEAVER CLOAKS, at $8.
LADIES' BEAVER RAGLANS, at $5.
LADIES' PELISSE RAGLANS, at $3.
LADIES' MAGIC WOOL SHAWLS, at $7.
LADIES' PLAID WOOL SHAWLS, at $3.
MUSLIN DE LAINES, (Chintz col.)
at 1s. per yard.
FINE PARAMATTAS, 6-4 wide,
at 1s. per yard.
LUPIN'S FINE FRENCH MERINOS,
at 6s. per yard.
PARIS DE LAINES, (all Wool,)
at 4s. per yard.
Housekeepers, make a note of this:
ALLENDALE SHEETINGS, 11-4 wide,
at 20c. per yard.
ENGLISH LONG CLOTHS,
at 6¼c. per yard.
FINE LINEN DAMASK, 8-4 wide, at 50c. per yard.
FINE DAMASK NAPKINS, at 12s. per doz.
FINE MUSLIN DRAPERY, at 1s. per yard.
Housekeepers' Goods of every description at the same reduction in prices as the above.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, FURNITURE COVERINGS,
PAPER HANGINGS AND WINDOW-SHADE WAREHOUSE.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Have now in store for exhibition to the
RETAIL TRADE,
The largest and richest assortment of the above Goods,
OF THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATION,
to be found in the City.
Being practical Upholsterers and Paper Hangers, we are prepared to execute every style of work in the best manner, as WE EMPLOY NONE BUT THE MOST SKILLFUL WORKMEN.

EAST INDIA, CANTON, MANILA, JAPANESE and AMERICAN INDIAN FANCY GOODS, at
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 653 BROADWAY.
Our large assortment of the above varieties includes very many articles that cannot be found elsewhere, and especially commends it to the inspection of those who are desirous of obtaining some RARE, CURIOUS or VALUABLE article for a present.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH School, No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 6. TERMS—Preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years of age $60 a year; junior for boys from 8 to 10, $80; English, $100; classical from $125 to $150. No extra charges. The French language taught in all four departments. The pupil, as far as possible, learns his lessons in school. Eight assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics. Circulars at No. 150 2d-av., at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, and at School.
GEO. C. ANTHON.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
REMOVAL.
GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., will remove about Nov. 18, to
NO. 415 BROADWAY,
one door below Canal-st., where he will open a new stock of Watches and Jewelry of entirely
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES.
ALSO, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, &c.

CONFECTIONERY AT WHOLESALE.
Hodgkins' Knickerbocker Candy, 25 lb. boxes.
Rip Van Winkle Candy, 30 lb. boxes.
Rock Candy, (prime for retailing.)
Jujube Paste, (prime article.)
Gum Drops, &c., &c., &c.
At the lowest cash prices.
These goods have been favorably and extensively known throughout the States during a period of over twenty-seven years. Their purity and wholesomeness may be relied on.
THOS. G. HODGKINS, Confectioner, No. 154 Greenwich-st., between Cortlandt and Liberty sts.

STEWART'S COUGH CANDY.
The best cough candy ever made. For coughs and colds, and all affections of the throat and lungs, it has no equal. Wholesale by SCHIEFFELIN, BROTHERS & CO., A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., OLCOTT & McKESSON, W. W. THAYER, and by all druggists in the U. S. Manufactured by STEWART & CO., 410 Pearl-st., N. Y.

ARNOLD'S FARM-MILL—THE CHEAPEST and most economical mill ever offered to the public. It combines three machines in one, viz.: corn-mill, (grinding very fine,) corn-sheller, on a large scale, and a corn and cob-crusher.
LIDGERWOOD & CO.,
No. 9 Gold-st.

COLEMAN'S FARM MILL.—THIS MILL HAS just taken the first Premium at the State Fair at Syracuse, and is now creating a great excitement among the farmers throughout the State. It can be seen in operation at the Tribune Building, store No. 7 Spruce-st., New-York.

AT AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF the Chatham Bank, held on Monday, 1st inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
WILLIAM K. BELCHER,
BENJAMIN W. CLAPP,
GEORGE C. COLLINS,
WILLIAM L. CONKLIN,
JOSEPH M. COOPER,
THOMAS DAVENPORT,
JOHN B. DUNHAM,
BEN'J. W. MERRIAM,
ALFRED L. ROWE,
CHARLES J. SHEPARD,
CHARLES SANDFORD,
SAMUEL UTTER,
OLIVER W. WOODFORD,
THOMAS WOODWARD,
And at a meeting of the Board this day, NATHANIEL HAYDEN was unanimously elected President.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1858.

SCHOOL FURNITURE MANUFACTURED and for sale by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York, between Bleecker and Hudson sts. Circulars sent on application.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF SEVENTY-SEVEN FINE LOTS MOSTLY NEAR CENTRAL PARK.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at the Merchants' Exchange, THURSDAY, Nov. 11, the above valuable property.
ON BROADWAY—6th, 9th, 10th and 11th avs., 96th, 97th, 98th, 132d and 136th sts., grade good, location commanding, and investment very desirable. Book maps, terms, &c. at No. 7 Broad-st.

FOUR YEARS' LEASE OF BROADWAY property, corner Grand-st., for sale or to let from May 1, 1858; now occupied by the Pacific Bank. For further particulars, inquire at the Bank, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.